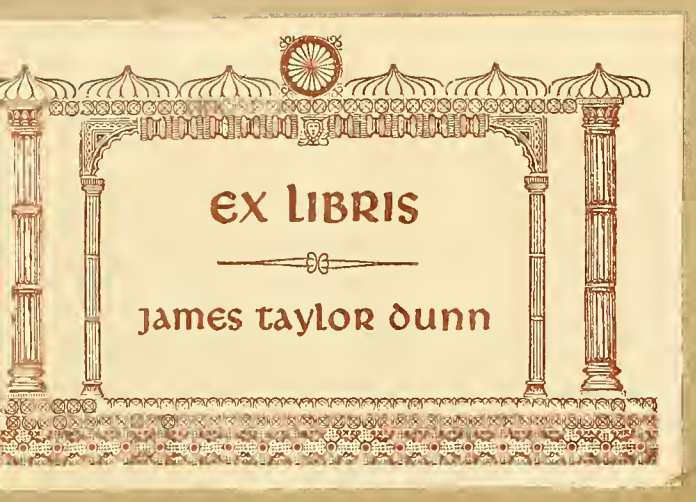
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Vignette Title

London Published Dec 1. 1814 by J Jenkins 18 Strand

THE MARTIAL ACHIEVEMENTS

OF

Great Britain

AND

Her Allies:

From 1799 to 1815.

London:

Printed for J.s JENKINS, N.o 48, Strand.

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MARTIAL ACHIEVEMENTS.

Dedicated with Permission,

TO HIS GRACE THE

DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

London Published Dec. 1st 1814 by J. Jenkins, 48 Strand.

TO THE MOST HIGH, PUISSANT, AND MOST NOBLE

ARTHUR,

DUKE, MARQUIS, AND EARL OF WELLINGTON;

Marquis Douro; Viscount Wellington of Talavera and of Wellington, and Baron Douro of Wellesley; Knight Companion of the Most Noble Order of the Garter; His Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Court of His Most Christian Majesty Louis XVIII.; Field-Marshal of His Majesty's Forces; Colonel of the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards (Blue); one of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council: also Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo, and a Grandee of Spain of the First Class; Duke of Vittoria; Marquis of Torres Vedras and Conde de Vimeira in Portugal; Knight of the Order of the Golden Fleece, of the Royal Spanish Military Order of St. Ferdinand; Knight Grand Cross of the Imperial Military Order of Maria-Theresa, of the Imperial Russian Military Order of St. George, of the Royal Swedish Military Order of the Sword, and of the Royal Portuguese Military Order of the Tower and Sword; Knight of the Grand Order of the Black Eagle of Prussia, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

Commendation and eulogy, the natural attendants on transcendent abilities, have been so frequently and so deservedly conferred upon Your Grace, that our humble voices must be drowned in the applauses of an admiring world. Your Grace may, nevertheless, pardon our humble aspirations towards your great name, and in allowing our work to be inscribed to you in a dedication, which will bear the novel feature of panegyric without the smallest suspicion of flattery, permit us to inform the world, that to your kind and illustrious patronage "The Achievements of Great Britain and her Allies," will owe its success. But for the exertion of your splendid talents, such a series of gallant deeds could never have been recorded.

Other illustrious Commanders were content to conquer by their arms alone, but Your Grace, not satisfied with having bowed down yourself and your gallant compeers under a weight of laurels

of never fading glory, have, by your exploits in the field, and by your virtue and forbearance in victory, raised the character of the British soldier in the scale of humanity, and shewn to the world a sublime example of clemency and bravery, thus extorting from surrounding nations a double meed of applause.

That Your Grace may, through the humble medium of this undertaking, receive the smallest pleasure, in reviewing scenes, which your splendid talents have made more illustrious than the plains of Cressy and of Poitiers, will be the height of the Proprietors' ambition; and if, after the very condescending manner in which Your Grace has lent your name to the work, it should be deemed in the least an unworthy illustration of British valour, the Proprietors feel conscious, that it will not be from the want of any exertion on their part, but that the efforts of the pen and pencil are unequal to the task of doing ample justice to such gallant deeds, and that all the combined exertions of art are incapable of justly emblazoning the high and never dying fame of the Heroes of the nineteenth century, of whom foremost in the rank stands the immortal WELLINGTON.

We remain,

YOUR GRACE,

With all due deference and the most profound respect,

Your Grace's most obedient, most obliged,

and very humble Servants,

THE PROPRIETORS.

48, STRAND, *Dec.* 1, 1814.

THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF

GREAT BRITAIN AND HER ALLIES.

THE VIGNETTE TITLE

REPRESENTS a Rendezvous of those Powers who were engaged in the grand struggle for the independence of nations. A British Soldier, in pointing to the MILITARY ACHIEVEMENTS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND HER ALLIES, alludes to the active part this country has taken in the deliverance of Europe.

At the feet of the British Soldier reposes a French Warrior, tired of the repeated and decisive defeats he has at length met with under an illegitimate master. The broken Flag-Staff and the Imperial Eagle inform us, that the power of the once invincible Buonaparte is no more.

On the left is a Don Cossac, who is coolly stopping his horse to gaze on his vanquished enemy: he is attended by an Austrian and a Swede, who are also contemplating those records, which will, in common with the other Powers of Europe, hand down their deeds to posterity. A Prussian, on the right, seems willing to accede to the share of glory which the British Soldier demands; conscious, that he also has saved his country from the despotism of a tyrannical usurper.

INTRODUCTION.

By one of those political revolutions which surprise those only who are inattentive to the progress of events, the Spanish branch of the House of Bourbon, after having reduced the country to the lowest state of weakness and decay (which, though highly favoured by nature, was impoverished, exhausted, and disgraced in the eyes of all Europe, by the defects and misrule of its government), found themselves obliged to renounce a power which their imbecility rendered them unfit to retain, and thereby opened the road to the designing projects of the Emperor Napoleon.

The stratagems and frauds this ambitious man had recourse to, for the purpose of obtaining possession of the capital and fortresses of the kingdom, are so well known, that they need no repetition here. He appointed a viceroy, and the period of their complete humiliation was fast approaching, when the very efforts which had been made to bring them under subjection, served only to rouse the spirit of the people into a resistance of such arbitrary proceedings; which not only arrested the destruction of their country, but even raised it to a degree of splendour superior to the most illustrious periods of its history.

The pride of the Spaniards would not permit them to be dictated to by foreigners. The same sentiments, the same feelings animated the Portuguese, who were equally threatened with subjugation. Glowing with the utmost ardour and enthusiasm, the nations of the Peninsula flew to arms, and chose to risk their lives in defence of their homes, rather than see their liberties destroyed and their independence trampled under foot.

These noble sentiments, worthy of the praise and imitation of every brave and generous people, opened to the British nation a scene whereon to display her generosity, magnanimity, and valour; and in truth it may be said, she sent forth her sons to the tented field with an earnestness which will redound to her honour to the very latest period of time. No country more warmly participated in the general feeling of abhorrence at the unexampled attack on the independence of the people of Spain and Portugal, or felt more pleasure at the resistance they made to their oppressors.

No very long space of time has elapsed since it was supposed, that the warlike character of this country was confined to one element; it was thought our military genius had decreased in proportion to the increase of that of our navy: but by the perseverance of the country, by the splendid talents of her generals, by the admirable skill with which they employed the means placed in their hands, and by the good conduct and valour of those engaged with them in the campaigns in Portugal and Spain, the military character of the nation has attained a pitch of fame superior to any country in the world. By the late war in the Peninsula, the nation has re-established its military character, and vindicated its ancient renown; and in those provinces of France where our ancestors fought and conquered, those days of English valour have been renewed, which shook France to her centre, and terminated in the captivity of her sovereign.

Let us for a moment consider the state of Europe as it stood in the year 1810. From the north to the south, from the east to the west, there was scarcely a spot of ground but might be considered French; Spain and Portugal overrun; nothing in possession of the British army but Cadiz and the lines of Torres Vedras. Let us look at the advance of Lord Wellington from this position; follow his steps to Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajos; and afterwards trace his victorious march to Salamanca, and the victory there achieved—a victory obtained after manœuvres the most complicated, where the two armies were long in sight of each other, the

commander of each endeavouring, by every effort of military skill, to take advantage of any error that might be committed by his opponent.

At the commencement of the campaign in 1813, the state of the Peninsula appeared more favourable to the allied cause, and the battle of Vittoria decided the military occupation of the country in their favour. After that great event, a train of successes followed, which reflect the highest credit on the armies of the allies, and carried them to the frontier of Spain. From the nature of the country, the enemy was enabled to pour into one valley the whole of their force, and notwithstanding the utmost bravery was displayed by the troops opposed to them, they penetrated as far as Pampluna: but after a series of operations, which lasted six days, the French army was obliged to retreat into France, with immense loss. When the deficiency of the military communication between valley and valley is considered, and the consequent difficulties the allies had to surmount, the defence of the frontier must be considered as an event deserving of the highest admiration.

The enemy being driven from Spain, nothing remained for Lord Wellington but to lead his victorious legions into France; and this he effected in October, 1813.

In order exactly to estimate the services performed by the British army after having passed the Bidassoa, it is necessary to point out the nature of the country in which those operations were performed. It is well known that the descent from the Pyrennees into the plains of Languedoc is rugged and deeply intersected. After having passed five rivers with unparalleled skill and boldness, after many arduous and sanguinary conflicts, they came up with the main army of the enemy, which was posted on the heights of Orthes. Attacked on all sides, it gave way, which was soon turned into a complete rout, and was pursued across the Adour; which laid open the way to the deliverance of Bourdeaux, and to the lamented, but glorious day of Toulouse.

If we look back at the times when the reputation of our arms was at the highest, and consider those times as the brightest in the annals of the country, we must acknowledge, that the present period will be contemplated with similar feelings by posterity.

In speaking of the principles of military policy, and the motives which induced the British government to pursue those measures which eventually produced a result, not only conducive to the fame of the British army, but of additional glory to the national character, persons may differ in opinion on the general question of the manner in which the war was conducted, and concerning the means made use of to restore peace to the kingdom; but it is impossible that they can differ in opinion with respect to the able conduct of our general, and the gallantry of our officers and men, so often, so gloriously, and so successfully displayed.

The exertions made by Spain and Portugal, independent of the aid received from this country, were of themselves considerable; but through the assistance afforded by England, they were stimulated to a conduct surpassing any thing recorded in the annals of either country. With the co-operation of British troops, their united efforts produced events unparalleled in the history of ancient or modern times. To record those actions—to transmit to posterity the names of those illustrious persons by whom they were performed—to point out to them the noble deeds of their ancestors—to notice, with feelings of the highest gratification, events the most flattering to every Englishman, is the object of the present work; and we trust that our endeavours to perpetuate the remembrance of actions so honourable to the individuals and to the armies by whose valour and noble daring they were achieved, will meet with the approbation of the British public, to whose judgment it is now submitted; and not without the hope, that it will be acknowledged as a worthy medium of handing down to future ages such brilliant examples of skill, courage, and magnanimity.

48, STRAND.

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W. Heath del.ᵗ

T. Sutherland sculpᵗ

STORMING OF SERINGAPATAM — MAY 4th 1799.

THE STORMING OF SERINGAPATAM, AND DEATH OF TIPPOO SULTAN,

MAY 4, 1799.

FOR a long time previous to his fall, Tippoo maintained a warlike attitude, and was in constant communication with France. Trusting to the success of her arms in Egypt, he made every preparation for carrying on a formidable war against the English, and vainly hoped, through the assistance of France, he should be able to overthrow their power in the East. He was, however, anticipated in his projects by the vigilant activity of the British government, who had taken the precaution to augment their forces in India. General Stewart, with the Malabar army, marched from Cundamore 21st February, and on the 25th ascended the Gauts. On the 6th March, 1400 men, the advance-guard of 4000, under Colonel Montresor, were attacked at Seederseer by about 14,000 of Tippoo's army, whom, after seven hours fighting, they obliged to retreat with the loss of 3000 killed and wounded. The army of the Carnatic, under General Harris, amounting to 22,000 men, entered the Mysore 5th March, took three hill-forts without opposition, and made their way for Seringapatam. On the 14th the Bombay army arrived, and measures were immediately taken by General Harris for attacking the fortress. The batteries being finished, they began to batter in breach 30th April, and with such effect, that on the 3d May a breach was reported practicable, and orders given for assaulting the place the next day. At one o'clock p. m. the troops moved from the trenches, crossed the Cavery under an extremely hot fire, passed the glacis and ditch, and ascended the fausse-braye and rampart of the fort, surmounting, in the most gallant manner, every obstacle that opposed them, till success completely crowned their efforts.

Tippoo, during the assault, displayed great presence of mind and undaunted personal bravery, killing several Europeans with his own hand, and encouraged his followers by his example to make a bold and determined resistance: but vain were all his exertions; he was obliged to retire from the post he had so obstinately defended, and endeavoured to make his way to the palace, when he was stopped, about half way through the archway, by the fire of the 12th regiment, and received two balls in his right side: several of his people also fell near him. At this instant some of the soldiers of the 12th regiment entered the gate-way, and one of them seized the sultan's sword-belt, but in the act received a severe wound from the sultan's sword; the exasperated European immediately shot him through the head, and he instantly expired.

Though General Wellesley was not actively employed in the assault, he evinced, during the whole contest, such cool and determined conduct, such perseverance and exertion, such zeal, energy, and skill—proofs of those abilities which have since shone in Europe with such distinguished honour to himself, and such brilliancy and advantage to his country as have raised it to the highest point of military glory. After the reduction of Seringapatam, he was appointed one of the commissioners for the affairs of the Mysore; a situation which called forth all the placid and gentle virtues of humanity, all those endearing qualities which he possesses in so eminent a degree, which so justly qualify him for such an important office, and which he fulfilled to the entire satisfaction of the Governor General.

W. Heath del.t

T. Sutherland sculp.t

DEFENCE OF THE BREACH AT S.T JEAN D'ACRE, May 8th 1799.

London Pub. Nov.r 1815 by J. Jenkins, 48 Strand

DEFENCE OF THE BREACH AT ST. JEAN D'ACRE,

MAY 8, 1799.

THE siege of St. Jean d'Acre forms one of the most brilliant examples of cool intrepidity, determined courage, and unremitting perseverance, to be found in the records of ancient or modern times.

For nearly two months General Buonaparte besieged with his victorious army this inconsiderable and ill fortified town; during which time he exerted all his abilities, and made repeated and desperate efforts to obtain possession of the place, but was each time repulsed, by the superior skill and gallantry of the besieged, with severe loss; and was at last obliged to retire, leaving it in possession of a handful of British sailors, and a few Turks, whom the presence and example of Sir Sydney Smith and his brave companions, had inspired with a degree of courage they never before displayed, but who now vied with their heroic protectors in acts of personal bravery, and, by their zeal and exertion, contributed towards the first check given to the victorious career of Buonaparte.

Extract of a Letter from Sir SYDNEY SMITH *to Lord* NELSON, *dated on board the Tigre, off Acre, May* 9, 1799.

I have had the honour to inform your lordship, that we were busily employed in completing two ravelins for the reception of cannon, to flank the enemy's nearest approaches, distant only ten yards from them. They were attacked on the 2d instant, and every night since, but the enemy has been repulsed each time with considerable loss: he, however, continued to batter in breach with progressive success, and has nine times attempted to storm, but as has often been beaten back with immense slaughter. Our best hope of success has been frequent sorties, to keep him on the defensive, and impede the progress of his covering works. We have thus been in one continued

battle ever since the beginning of the siege, interrupted only at short intervals by the excessive fatigue of every individual on both sides. We have been long looking for a reinforcement, without which we could not expect to keep the place so long as we have. The approach of this additional strength was the signal to Buonaparte for a most vigorous and persevering assault, in hopes to get possession of the town before the reinforcement to the garrison could disembark. The constant fire of the besiegers was suddenly increased tenfold. Our flanking fire from a float was, as usual, plied to the utmost, but with less effect than heretofore, as the enemy had thrown up epaulments and traverses of sufficient thickness to protect him from it. He gained ground, and made a lodgement in the second story of the north-east tower. Daylight shewed us the French standard on the outer angle of the tower. Hassan Bey's troops were in the boats, though as yet but half way on shore. This was a most critical point of the contest; and an effort was necessary, to preserve the place for a short time till their arrival. I accordingly landed the boats at the mole, and took the crews up to the breach, armed with pikes. The enthusiastic gratitude of the Turks, at sight of such a reinforcement, is not to be described. Ghezzar Pacha, hearing the English were on the breach, quitted his station, where, according to the ancient Turkish custom, he was sitting to reward such as should bring him the heads of the enemy. The energetic old man, coming behind us, pulled us down with violence, saying, if any thing happened to his English friends, all was lost. This amicable contest, as to who should defend the breach, occasioned a rush of Turks to the spot; and thus time was gained for the arrival of the first body of Hassan Bey's troops. The group of generals and aides-de-camp which the shells from the 68-pounders had frequently dispersed, was now assembled on Richard Cœur de Lion's Mount. Buonaparte was distinguishable in the centre of a semicircle; his gesticulations indicated a renewal of attack, and his dispatching an aide-de-camp shewed that he waited only for a reinforcement. A little before sunset, a massive column appeared advancing to the breach with a solemn step. The column mounted the breach unmolested, and descended from the rampart into the pacha's garden, where, in a very few minutes, the bravest and most advanced among them lay headless corpses; the sabre, with the addition of a dagger in the other hand, proving more than a match for the bayonet: the rest retreated precipitately.

W. Heath. Del.

Aquatinted by Sutherland

LANDING of the BRITISH TROOPS IN EGYPT, March 8. 1801.

London Published Jan.y 2.1803 by J. Jenkins 48. Strand

THE LANDING OF THE BRITISH TROOPS IN EGYPT.

After the attempt on Cadiz, it became absolutely necessary to employ more advantageously an army which might justly be regarded as the *corps d'élite* of England. On the 25th of October, 1800, orders from England arrived, to undertake an expedition against Egypt. Part of the fleet sailed on the 3d of November for Minorca; and the remainder, with Sir Ralph Abercrombie, proceeded direct for Malta, where it arrived on the 30th; and Lord Keith, with the division from Minorca, joined on the 14th of December.

The British army amounted to 15,330 men, including 999 sick, 500 Maltese, and all kinds and descriptions of people attached to an army: its effective force in the field could not therefore be, at the highest computation, above 12,000; and, indeed, that number, within 200, was the return given in to the Commander in Chief. It must be allowed, even at the calculation of the supposed strength of the enemy, that to attack with such a force the possessors of a country strengthened by the advantages of strong fortified posts, a numerous cavalry, powerful artillery, and a perfect acquaintance with those few points where a debarcation was practicable, was an enterprize of the most audacious character.

On the 1st of March a signal for landing was made by the leading frigate. This landing-place proved to be the coast near Arabs' Tower; and on the next morning the whole fleet anchored in Aboukir Bay, the men of war riding exactly where the Battle of the Nile was fought, for the Foudroyant chafed her cable against the wreck of l'Orient, whose anchor was afterwards fished up.

It was here that the melancholy death of Major Makarras was announced, and the unfortunate capture of Major Fletcher, of the engineers. These circumstances took place while they were on a reconnoitring party, as they were proceeding to Aboukir Bay, in order to discover the proper point of landing.

The wind continuing moderate, and the swell of the sea subsiding, on the morning of the 8th, at two o'clock, the first division of the army, consisting of the reserve under the orders of Major-

General Moore, the brigade of Guards under Major-General Ludlow, and part of the first brigade, composed of the Royals, the first battalion of the 54th and 200 of the second battalion, the whole amounting to about 5500 men, under the command of Major-General Coote, assembled in the boats; the remainder of the first and second brigades being put on board the ships, close in to the shore, as a support. At three o'clock the signal being made for their proceeding to rendezvous near Mondovi, they anchored about gun-shot from the shore. Sir Sidney Smith, with a detachment of seamen, had charge of the launches which contained the field artillery. At nine o'clock a signal was made for the boats to advance: they sprang forward at the same instant, and the whole scene became animated. The French, to the number of 2000 men, posted on the top of the sand-hills, had looked down with wonder at the preparations, from a perpendicular height of sixty yards, apparently inaccessible, and since confessed, that they could not believe the attempt would ever have been made. But when they saw the boats moving with extraordinary rapidity to the shore, and the armed vessels opening their guns, they could no longer doubt the seriousness of the intention, and directly poured all the fire which their artillery on the heights (twelve pieces) and the Castle of Aboukir could discharge. The quantity of shot and shells, and, as the boats approached, the shower of grape and musketry, seemed so to plough the surface of the water, that nothing on it could live. A flat-bottomed boat full of the Guards was struck in its very centre by a shell, which, bursting at the moment of its fall, made dreadful havoc among the crowded soldiers. But the reserve leaped out of the boats on the shore and formed as they advanced; and the 23d and 40th rushed up the heights with almost supernatural energy, never firing a shot, but charging with the bayonet the two battalions which crowned it, drove them off, and took three pieces of cannon. The 42d had landed and formed; and the whole of the army was debarked by the evening.

The loss of the British in this affair amounted to near 500, among whom were several gallant officers; namely, Ensign Campbell, 3d Guards; Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, Major Bisset, Robert Anderson, and A. Stewart, 42d regiment; Lieut. Josselyn, 58th regiment; Colonel Dutens, Lieutenants Duverguier and Dejean, of Stewart's regiment; and Captain J. Gibson, of the 54th.

W.Hamilton Del.

Aquatinted by Sutherland.

DEATH of SIR RALPH ABERCROMBY, March 21.1801.

THE DEATH OF GENERAL ABERCROMBIE.

It was on the plains of Alexandria, on the 21st of March, 1801, that the brave Abercrombie, the pride of Scotchmen, and the beloved of the army, received his death-blow.

When, on the first alarm, Sir Ralph hastened towards the cannonading, he must have rode straight among the enemy, already broke into the rear of our front: as it was not yet day, and unable to distinguish friend from foe, he undoubtedly had the misfortune to get embarrassed among the latter; but was extricated by the valour of his own troops. To the first soldier who came up to him, he said, "Soldier, if you know me, don't name me." He was rescued, and at this moment a French dragoon, conceiving the prize which he had lost, rode up to the general amidst his own guard, and made a stroke at him, but not being quite near enough, just cut through the coat, waistcoat, and shirt, and, with the point of his sabre, only grazed the skin. At the same moment, the dragoon's horse wheeling about, brought him to the charge again, and he made a second attempt by a lunge, but the sabre passed between the general's side and his right arm, which he immediately closed. The dragoon being at this instant shot dead, the sabre remained in the general's possession. About this time it was perceived, that the general had been wounded in the thigh, and he was entreated to have it examined; but he considered it as a trifle, and would not disappear for a moment. The conflict was very long after this and very obstinate, and Sir Ralph Abercrombie had been two hours wounded, but would not withdraw from the field: knowing the value of his presence, or judging, with equal certainty, of the bad effects of his absence from the army at this critical conjuncture, he persevered, nor till the battle was won did he yield to the violence of his pain.

When he saw the enemy retreat, his spirits began to subside, and he fainted. His wound was now examined; a large incision was made to extract the ball, but it could not be found. According to the statement of Sir Robert Wilson, it was in the charge above alluded to, that the gallant Sir Ralph Abercrombie, always anxious to be most forward in danger, received his mortal wound. He did not know the moment of his receiving the wound in his thigh, but complained afterwards occasionally of the contusion in his breast, supposed to be given by the hilt of the sword in the scuffle. Sir Sidney Smith was the first officer who came to Sir Ralph, and who, by an accident,

had broken his own sword, which Sir Ralph observing, he instantly presented him the one he had so gloriously acquired. Sir Ralph, as by this time the cavalry were repulsed, rode to the redoubt on the right of the Guards, from which he could command a view of the whole field of battle. Officers who went to him in the course of the action, retired without knowing, from his manner and appearance, that he had been wounded, and many only ascertained it by seeing the blood trickling down his clothes. At last, his spirits, when exertion was no longer necessary, yielded to nature; he became faint, was placed in a hammock, and borne to the depôt, cheered by the feeling expressions and blessings of the soldiers as he passed; he was then put into a boat, accompanied by his aid-de-camp and sincere friend, Sir Thomas Dyer, and carried to Lord Keith's ship. He bore several painful operations with the greatest firmness, but no ball could be extracted. At length, a mortification ensued, and he died on the evening of the 28th; having always expressed the greatest solicitude for the army, and irritating his mind, from the first moment, with the anxiety to resume his command. It was on the morning of the 29th that the death of Sir Ralph Abercrombie was known. His loss was a severe one; his death universally mourned; he was beloved by the troops for his kindness and attention to their welfare, and his courage was their pride and example. His age (sixty-seven), combined with his services, exertions, and manners, rendered him an object of enthusiastic admiration. But every eulogium is unworthy of his fame, except that, indeed, conveyed in the pathetic and elegant sentiments of his friend and successor, Lieutenant-General Lord Hely Hutchinson.

" Were it permitted for a soldier to regret any one who has fallen in the service of his country,
" I might be excused for lamenting him more than any other person; but as it is some consola-
" tion to those who tenderly loved him, that as his life was honourable, so was his death glorious.
" His name will be recorded in the annals of his country, will be sacred to every British soldier,
" and embalmed in the recollection of a grateful posterity."

Sir Ralph Abercrombie's body was conveyed by the Flora frigate to Malta, and there buried in the north-east bastion of the fortifications of La Valette. A black marble tomb-stone, placed horizontally, marks the spot where he was interred, on which is a Latin inscription, written by the Librarian of the Order of Malta. This monument to departed merit was erected by Henry Pigot, Commander of the garrison of Malta, on the 29th of April, 1801.

W. Heath del.r

T. Sutherland aqua.t

BATTLE OF MAIDA — July 4.th 1806

THE BATTLE OF MAIDA,

JULY 4, 1806.

OUR embellishment is illustrative of that time of the battle when Major-General Sir John Stuart, after having made the necessary arrangements for the attack, is occupied in the fore-ground reviewing its consequent effect. Already had the firing of our flankers driven in the tirailleurs of the enemy. The light brigade, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Kempt, was the advanced corps of the British; two 6-pounders, pushed on its front, fired several rounds, with considerable effect, on the French columns. On the first discharge of musquetry Captain Maclean was killed; but his party being immediately supported by the flankers of the 35th, commanded by Major Robinson, the enemy was dispersed.

Extract of a Letter from Sir JOHN STUART *to Mr. Secretary* WYNDHAM, *dated Maida, July* 6, 1806.

SIR,——It is with the most heartfelt satisfaction that I have the honour of reporting to you, for the information of his Majesty, the particulars of an action in which the French army quartered in this province have sustained a signal defeat by the troops under my command. General Regnier was encamped on the side of a woody hill, below the village of Maida, sloping into the plain of St. Eufemia; his flanks were strengthened by a thick impervious wood; the Amatos, a river perfectly fordable, but of which the sides are extremely marshy, ran along his front. My approach to him from the sea-side (along the borders of which I directed my march until I had nearly turned his left) was across a spacious plain, which gave him every opportunity of minutely observing my movements. After some loose firing of the flankers, to cover the deploiment of the two armies, by nine o'clock in the morning the opposing fronts were warmly engaged, when the prowess of the rival nations seemed now fairly to be at trial before the world, and the superiority was greatly and gloriously decided to be our own. The corps which formed the right of the advanced line was the battalion of light infantry, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Kempt, consisting of the 20th, 27th, 35th, 58th, 61st, 81st, and Watteville's, together with 150 chosen battalion men of the 35th regiment

under Major Robinson. Directly opposed to them was the favourite French regiment. The two corps, at the distance of about one hundred yards, fired reciprocally a few rounds, when, as if by mutual agreement, the firing was suspended, and both armies marching forwards by order to close compact, in awful silence, they advanced towards each other until their bayonets began to cross. At this momentous crisis the enemy became appalled. They broke, and endeavoured to fly, but it was too late; they were overtaken with the most dreadful slaughter. Brigadier-General Ackland, whose brigade was immediately on the left of the light infantry, with great spirit availed himself of this favourable moment to press instantly forward upon the corps in his front. The brave 78th regiment commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel M'Leod, and the 81st regiment under Major Plenderlath, both distinguished themselves on this occasion. The enemy fled with dismay and disorder before them, leaving the plain covered with their dead and wounded. The enemy being thus completely discomfited on their left, began to make a new effort with their right, in the hope of recovering their lost honour. They were resisted most gallantly by the brigade under Brigadier-General Cole. Nothing could shake the undaunted firmness of the grenadiers under Lieutenant-Colonel O'Callaghan, and of the 27th regiment under Lieutenant-Colonel Smith. The cavalry, successively repelled from before their front, made an effort to turn their left, when Lieutenant-Colonel Ross, who had that morning landed from Messina with the 20th regiment, and was coming up to the army during the action, having observed the movement, threw his regiment opportunely into a small cover upon their flank, and, by a heavy and well-directed fire, entirely disconcerted this attempt. This was the last feeble struggle of the enemy, who now, astonished and dismayed by the intrepidity with which they were assailed, began precipitately to retire, leaving the field covered with carnage.

Above 700 bodies of their dead have been buried on the ground, and the peasantry are hourly bringing in fugitives, who dispersed in the woods and mountains after the battle. In short, never has the pride of our presumptuous enemy been more severely humbled, nor the superiority of British troops more gloriously proved than in the events of this memorable day.

(Signed,) JOHN STUART, *Major-General.*

Names of Officers killed and wounded.——*Killed.*—Captain M'Leane, 20th foot.——*Wounded.*—Major Hammill, of the royal regiment of Malta; Major Paulett, 44th foot; Lieutenant-Colonel M'Leod, Major D. Stuart, Captains D. Macpherson and D. M'Gregor, Lieutenant J. M'Kay, Ensigns C. M'Kenzie and P. M'Gregor, 78th foot; Captain Waterhouse, Lieutenant Ginger, 81st foot; and Lieutenant-Colonel Moore, staff, 23d light dragoons, acting aid-de-camp to Sir J. Stuart.

W. Heath del.ᵗ

T. Sutherland sculp.ᵗ

STORMING OF MONTE VIDEO — Febʸ 3ʳᵈ 1807.

London Pub. Septʳ 1ˢᵗ 1808 by J. Jenkins, 48 Strand

STORMING OF MONTE VIDEO,

FEBRUARY 3, 1807.

ON the 13th January, the British troops under Sir S. Auchmuty left Maldonada, and landed on the 18th to the westward of the Careta rocks, about nine miles from the town; on the 19th they moved towards Monte Video. The right column, under Brigadier-General Lumley, was early engaged: about 4000 of the enemy's horse occupied two heights to his front and right. As they advanced, a heavy fire of round and grape opened upon them; but a spirited charge from the light battalion under Lieutenant-Colonel Brownrigg dispersed the corps opposed to him, with the loss of a gun. The enemy on the flank did not wait a similar movement, but retreated, and permitted the British, without further opposition, to take up a position about two miles from the town. The next morning, the enemy came out of the town and attacked with their whole force, about 6000 men and many guns; but after a charge under Major Campbell, and being at the same time suddenly and unexpectedly attacked in flank by the rifle corps and light battalions, ordered to that particular point by Sir Samuel, they gave way on all sides, and were pursued with great slaughter.

Extract of a Dispatch from Sir S. AUCHMUTY, *dated Monte Video, February* 6, 1807, *addressed to the Right Hon.* W. WYNDHAM.

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you, that his Majesty's troops under my command have taken, by assault, the important fortress of Monte Video. From the best information I could obtain, I was led to believe, that the defences were weak, and the garrison by no means disposed to make an obstinate resistance; but I found them truly respectable, with 160 pieces of cannon, and they were ably defended. The enemy being in possession of the Island of Rostones, commanded the harbour; and I was aware that their gun-boats would annoy us as we approached. A two-gun battery

was constructed on the 23d, to keep them in check, and our posts were extended to the harbour, and completely shut in the garrison on the land side. Their communication was, however, still open by water, and their boats conveyed to them troops and provisions; even water for the garrison was procured by these means, for the wells that supplied the town were in our possession. On the 25th we opened batteries of four 24-pounders and two mortars, and all the frigates and smaller vessels came in as close as they could with safety, and cannonaded the town. But finding that the garrison were not to be intimidated into a surrender, I constructed a battery, on the 28th, of six 24-pounders, within 1000 yards of the south-east bastion of the citadel, which I was informed was in so weak a state that it might easily be breached. The parapet was seen in ruins, but the rampart received little injury, and I was soon convinced that my means were unequal to a regular siege: the only prospect of success that presented itself was, to erect a battery as near as possible to a wall by the south gate that joins the work to the sea, and endeavour to breach it. This was effected by a six-gun battery within 600 yards; and though it was exposed to a very superior fire from the enemy, which had been incessant during the whole of the siege, a breach was reported practicable on the 2d instant. Many reasons induced me not to delay the assault, though I was aware the troops would be exposed to a very heavy fire in approaching and mounting the breach. Orders were issued for the attack an hour before daybreak the ensuing morning, and a summons was sent to the governor in the evening to surrender the town: to this message no answer was returned. The troops destined to the assault consisted of the rifle corps under Major Gardner, the light battalion under Colonel Brownrigg and Major Trotter, the grenadiers under Majors Campbell and Tucker, and the 38th under Lieut.-Col. Vassal and Major Nugent. They were supported by the 40th regiment under Major Dalrymple, and the 87th under Lieut.-Col. Butler and Major Miller. The whole were commanded by Colonel Browne. The remainder of my force, consisting of the 17th light dragoons, detachments of the 20th and 21st light dragoons, the 47th regiment, a company of the 71st, and a corps of 700 marines and seamen, were encamped under Brigadier-General Lumley, to protect our rear. At the appointed hour the troops marched to the assault; they approached near the breach before they were discovered, when a destructive fire from every gun that could bear upon it, and from the musketry of the garrison, opened upon them. Heavy as it was, our loss would have been comparatively trifling, if the breach had been open; but during the night, and under our fire, the enemy had barricadoed it with hides, so as to render it nearly impracticable: the night was extremely dark. The head of the column missed the breach, and when it was approached, it was so shut up that it was mistaken for

the untouched wall. In this situation the troops remained under a heavy fire for a quarter of an hour, when the breach was discovered by Captain Renny of the 40th light infantry, who pointed it out, and gloriously fell as he mounted it. Our gallant soldiers rushed to it, and difficult as it was of access, forced their way into the town. Cannon were placed at the heads of the principal streets, and the fire for a short time was destructive; but the troops advanced in all directions, clearing the streets and batteries with their bayonets, and overturning their cannon. The 40th regiment with Colonel Browne followed; they also missed the breach, and twice passed through the fire of the batteries before they found it. The 87th regiment was posted near the north gate, which the troops who entered at the breach were to open for them, but their ardour was so great, they could not wait; they scaled the walls, and entered the town as the troops within approached it. At daylight every thing was in our possession except the citadel, which made a shew of resistance, but soon surrendered, and early in the morning the town was quiet, and the women were peaceably walking in the streets. The gallantry displayed by the troops during the assault, and their forbearance and orderly behaviour in the town, speak so fully in their praise, that it is unnecessary for me to say how highly I am pleased with their conduct. The service they have been engaged in since we landed has been uncommonly severe and laborious, but not a murmur has escaped them; every thing I wished has been effected with order and cheerfulness.

Our loss during the siege was trifling, particularly as we were not sheltered by approaches, and the enemy's fire of shot and shell was incessant: but it is painful for me to add, that it was great at the assault; many most valuable officers are among the killed and wounded. The enemy's loss has also been very great; about 800 killed, 500 wounded, and the governor, Don Pasquil Ruis Thudobro, with upwards of 2000 officers and men, are prisoners: about 1500 escaped in boats, or secreted themselves in the town.

From Brig.-General the Hon. W. Lumley and from Colonel Browne I have received the most zealous assistance and support. The former protected the line from the enemy during our march, and covered our rear during the siege. The latter conducted it with great judgment and determined bravery. The established reputation of the royal artillery has been firmly supported by the company under my orders; and I consider myself much indebted to Captains Watson, Dickson, Carmichael, and Willgress, for their zealous and able exertions. Captain Fanshaw of the engineers was equally zealous, and though young in the service, conducted himself with so much propriety, that I have no doubt of his proving a valuable officer. Owing to great fatigue, he was taken ill in the midst of

our operations; and Captain Dickson readily undertook his office, and conducted it with the greatest judgment. From the heads of corps and departments, from the general staff of the army, from the medical and my own personal staff, I have received the most prompt and cheerful assistance. It is insufficient to say, that the utmost cordiality has subsisted between Rear-Admiral Stirling and myself; I have received from him the most friendly attention, and every thing in his power to grant. The captains and officers of the navy have been equally zealous to assist; but I feel particularly indebted to Captains Donelly and Palmer for their great exertions. They commanded a corps of marines and seamen that were landed, and were essentially useful to us with the guns and in the batteries, as well as in bringing up the ordnance and stores.

(Signed,) SAMUEL AUCHMUTY.

P. S. I am extremely concerned to add, that Lieutenant-Colonels Vassal and Brownrigg both died yesterday of their wounds. I had flattered myself with the hopes of their recovery, but a rapid mortification has deprived his Majesty of two most able and gallant officers.

Officers killed.—40th Regt. Major Dalrymple, Captain Renny, and Lieutenant Alston.—38th, Captain Mason.—87th, Lieutenant Irwine.—95th, Captain Dickinson.

Officers wounded.—11th Regt. Lieutenant-Colonel Brownrigg (since dead).—40th, Captain Witham; Lieutenants Smith, Wallace, Johnstone, and Ramus; Ensign Canarn.—87th, Lieutenants Evans and M'Rea, and Assistant-Surgeon Wildair.—38th, Lieutenant-Colonel Vassal (since dead); Captain Shipton; Lieutenant Brownson; Ensigns White, Wiltshire, and Fraser (since dead); Paymaster Wiltshire; Adjutant Howell; and Assistant-Surgeon Garratt.—72d, Major Tucker.—95th, Lieutenants Scarlan and M'Namara.

W.Heath del.t

J. Sutherland aqua.t

BATTLE OF ROLEIA — Augt 17th 1808.

THE BATTLE OF ROLEIA.

THE fore-ground in the annexed plate is occupied by a part of the enemy's force, consisting of the staff of the French General Laborde, who are reconnoitring; while many of the troops are employed in carrying their wounded countrymen to the windmill which occupies so prominent a place in this part of the scene, and which the enemy made a depository for his sick and wounded.

Extract from the Dispatch of Lieutenant-General Sir ARTHUR WELLESLEY, *dated August* 17, 1808.

The columns being formed, the troops moved from Obidos about seven o'clock in the morning. Brigadier-General Fane's riflemen were immediately detached on to the hills on the left of the valley, to keep up the communication between the centre and left columns, and to protect the march of the former along the valley, the enemy's posts being successively driven in. Major-General Hill's brigade, formed in three columns of battalions, moved on the right of the valley, supported by the cavalry, in order to attack the enemy's left; and Brigadier-Generals Nightingale and Crauford moved with the artillery along the high road, until at length the former formed in the plain immediately in the enemy's front, supported by the light infantry companies and the 45th regiment of Brigadier-General Crauford's brigade; while the two other regiments of this brigade (50th and 91st) and half of the nine-pounder brigade, were kept as a reserve in the rear. Major-General Hill and Brigadier-General Nightingale advanced upon the enemy's position; and at the same moment Brigadier-General Fane's riflemen were in the hills on his right, the Portuguese infantry in a village upon his left, and Major-General Ferguson's column was descending from the heights into the plain. From this situation the enemy retired by the passes into the mountains, with the utmost regularity and greatest celerity; and notwithstanding the rapid advance of the British infantry, the want of a sufficient body of cavalry was the cause of his suffering but little loss in the plain. It was then necessary to attack the formidable position which he had taken up. Brigadier-General Fane's riflemen were already in the mountains on his right, and no time was lost in attacking the different passes, as well to support the riflemen as to defeat the enemy completely. The Portuguese infantry were ordered to move up a pass on the right of the whole; the light companies of Major-General Hill's brigade and the 15th regiment moved up a pass next on the right; and the 92d regiment, supported by the 9th under Brigadier-General Nightingale, a third pass; and the 45th and 82d regiments passes on the left. These passes were all difficult of access, and some of them were well

defended by the enemy, particularly that which was attacked by the 29th and 9th regiments. These regiments attacked with the greatest impetuosity, and reached the enemy before those whose attacks were to be made on their flanks. The defence of the enemy was desperate, and it was in this attack principally that we sustained the loss which we have to lament, particularly of that gallant officer, the Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel Lake, who distinguished himself on this occasion. The enemy was, however, driven from all the positions he had taken in the passes of the mountains, and our troops were advanced in the plains on their tops. For a considerable length of time the 29th and 9th regiments alone were advanced to this point, with Brigadier-General Fane's riflemen at a distance on the left; and they were afterwards supported by the 5th regiment and by the light companies of Major-General Hill's brigade, which had come up on their right, and by the other troops ordered to ascend the mountains, who came up by degrees. The enemy here made three most gallant attacks upon the 29th and 9th regiments, supported, as I have above stated, with a view to cover the retreat of his defeated army; in all of which he was, however, repulsed: but he succeeded in effecting his retreat in good order, owing principally to my want of cavalry, and secondly, to the difficulty of bringing up the passes of the mountains with celerity a sufficient number of troops and of cannon, to support those which had first ascended. The loss of the enemy has, however, been very great, and he left three pieces of cannon in our hands.

I cannot sufficiently applaud the conduct of the troops throughout this action. The enemy's positions were formidable, and he took them up with his usual ability and celerity, and defended them most gallantly. From unfavourable circumstances, only the 5th, 9th, 29th, the riflemen of the 95th and 60th, and the flank companies of Major-General Hill's brigade, were engaged, being a number by no means equal to that of the enemy; their conduct, therefore, deserves the highest commendation. The dispatch concludes with acknowledging the distinguished merit of the following officers, viz. Major-Generals Spencer, Ferguson, and Hill; Brigadier-Generals Nightingale and Fane; and Lieutenant-Colonels Tucker, Bathurst, and Robe.

Officers killed.—29th foot, Lieutenant-Colonel Lake; 3d regiment foot guards, Captain R. J. Bradford; artillery, Captain Geary; 45th foot, Ensign Dawson.——*Wounded.*—Engineers, Captain H. Elphinstone; 5th foot, Major Emes and Lieut. Doyle; 9th, Lieutenant-Colonel Stuart, Major Molie, Captain Sankey, and Ensign Nichols; 29th, Majors G. Way and J. Egerson, Captains P. Hodge and A. Patison, Lieutenants R. Birmingham, St. John, W. Lucas, and R. Stannos; 6th. Capt. J. Curry; 45th, Lieutenant Burke; 82d, Lieutenant R. Reid; 60th, Lieutenant Kiety, Ensign Dawes, and Adjutant de Gilsq; 95th, Captain Creagh, Lieutenants Hill and Cortman.

W.Heath del.t

D.Havell aqua.t

BATTLE OF VIMIERA Augt 21st 1808.

London, Pub. May 1.1815, by G. Jenkins, 48 Strand.

THE BATTLE OF VIMIERA.

In this desperate action the British troops were opposed to all the French forces in Portugal, commanded by the Duke of Abrantes, with a great superiority of cavalry and artillery, who sustained a total defeat, although not more than half the British army was engaged. The village of Vimiera, as it is correctly represented in the plate, stands in a valley, through which runs the river Maceira; and to the westward and northward of this village is a mountain, the western part of which touches the sea, and the eastern is separated by a deep ravine from the heights, over which passes the road which leads from Lourinha and the northward to Vimiera. On the eastern and southern side of the hill were posted the riflemen, commanded by Brigadier-General Fane, of whose assistance and bravery Sir Arthur Wellesley speaks in the highest terms of praise.

Extract of a Dispatch from Lieutenant-General Sir Arthur Wellesley *to Lieut.-Gen.* Burrard.

The enemy first appeared at eight o'clock in the morning, in large bodies of cavalry, on our left upon the heights on the road to Lourinha; and it was soon obvious, that the attack would be made upon our advanced guard and the left of our position. The attack began in several columns upon the whole of the troops on this height; on the left they advanced, notwithstanding the fire of the riflemen, close to the 50th regiment, and were checked and driven back only by the bayonets of that corps. The 2d battalion 43d regiment was likewise closely engaged with them in the road which leads into Vimiera, a part of that corps having been ordered into the church-yard, to prevent them from penetrating into the town. On the right of the position they were repulsed by the bayonets of the 97th regiment, which corps, successfully supported by the 2d battalion 52d regiment, by an advance in column, took the enemy in flank. Besides this opposition given to the attack of the enemy on our advanced guard by their own exertions, they were attacked in flank by Brigadier-General Ackland's brigade in its advance to its position on the heights on the left, and a cannonade was kept up on the flank of the enemy's columns by the artillery on those heights. At length, after a most desperate contest, the enemy was driven back in confusion from this attack with the loss of seven pieces of cannon, many prisoners, and a great number of officers and soldiers killed and wounded. He was pursued by the detachment of the 20th light dragoons; but the enemy's cavalry were so much superior in numbers, that this detachment has suffered much, and Lieutenant-Colonel

Taylor was unfortunately killed nearly at the same time the enemy's attack commenced upon the heights on the road to Lourinha. This attack was supported by a large body of cavalry, and was made with the usual impetuosity of the French troops. It was received with steadiness by Major-General Ferguson's brigade, consisting of the 36th, 40th, and 71st regiments, and these corps charged as soon as the enemy approached them, who gave way, and they continued to advance upon him, supported by the 82d, one of the corps of Brigadier-General Nightingale's brigade, which, as the ground extended, afterwards formed a part of the first line; by the 29th regiment, and by Brigadier-General Bowes's and Ackland's brigades; while Brigadier-General Crauford's brigade and the Portuguese troops, in two lines, advanced along the height on the left. In the advance of Major-General Ferguson's brigade, six pieces of cannon were taken from the enemy, with many prisoners, and vast numbers were killed and wounded. The enemy afterwards made an attempt to recover a part of his artillery by attacking the 71st and 82d regiments, which were halted in a valley in which it had been taken. These regiments retired from the low grounds in the valley to the heights, where they halted, faced about, fired, and advanced upon the enemy, who had by that time arrived in the low ground, and they thus obliged him again to retire with great loss. The enemy lost thirteen pieces of cannon, twenty-five ammunition-waggons, with powder, shells, stores of all descriptions, and 20,000 rounds of musket ammunition. One general officer (Beniere) has been wounded and taken prisoner, and a great many officers and soldiers have been killed, wounded, and taken. The valour and discipline of his Majesty's troops have been conspicuous upon the present occasion, as you, who witnessed the greatest part of the action, must have observed; but it is a justice to the following corps to draw your notice to them in a particular manner, viz. royal artillery, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Robe; 50th reg. Colonel Walker; 8th bat. 95th foot, Major Travers; 5th bat. 60th, Major Davy; 2d bat. 43d, Major Hull; 2d bat. 52d, Lieut.-Col. Ross; 97th, Lieut.-Col. Lyon; 36th, Colonel Burne; 40th, Colonel Kemmis; 71st, Lieut.-Col. Pack; and 82d, Major Eyre. The lieutenant-general then passes eulogiums on the general and staff officers of the army: Major-Generals Spencer and Ferguson; Brigadier-Generals Fane, Anstruther, and Nightingale; Lieutenant-Colonels Tucker, Bathurst, and Torrens.

Officers killed.—Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor, Capt. A. G. Cooke, and Lieutenants Brooke and R. Donkin.—*Officers wounded.*—Majors A. Creagh, Hearne, C. Hill, Mackenzie, and J. Wilson; Captains Hardinge, Herbert, Smith, Ferguson, Brock, Haversfield, and A. Jones; Lieutenants Hogg, Hart, Lought, Edwards, Poveah, Frankley, Madden, J. Kent, J. Wilson, R. Way, Bell, Kirk, Keith, Hartley, Dudgeon, A. S. Mac Intire, J. D. Pratt, Pratt, and E. Kettlewell; Ensigns Bosell, Wilson, W. Campbell, and W. Cox; and Adjutant R. M'Alpine.

W.Heath del.r Etched by Clarke. M.Dubourg aquat.r

BATTLE OF CORUNNA, Jan.y 17.th 1809

THE BATTLE OF CORUNNA.

After numerous trials and deprivations, the English army, under the command of General Sir John Moore, arrived at Corunna, entire and unbroken, January 11, 1809; and, in a military point of view, the operations were successful and splendid. Nearly 70,000 Frenchmen, led by Buonaparte, with a great superiority of cavalry, had endeavoured in vain to surround or to rout 26,000 British; 250 miles of country had been traversed; mountains, defiles, and rivers had been crossed in daily contact with the enemy. Though often engaged, even their rear guard was never beaten, nor thrown into confusion, but was victorious in every rencounter. Much baggage undoubtedly was lost, and some 3-pounders were abandoned, but nothing was taken by force. What was left was owing to the death of waggon-horses and mules, and not to the escort ever having been defeated. The courage and menacing attitude maintained by the cavalry and reserve were sufficient always to repel and overawe the advanced guard of the enemy; and at Lugo battle was offered by this handful of British to three divisions of French, commanded by their marshals. This challenge was declined, and the impression it made enabled the British to terminate the march almost undisturbed. In fine, neither Napoleon nor the Duke of Dalmatia won a piece of artillery, a standard, or a single military trophy from the British army. The greatest danger was still to be incurred. The position of Corunna was found to be extremely bad, the transports were not arrived, and the enemy were appearing on the heights. Some experienced general officers, of excellent judgment and distinguished valour, were so impressed with the melancholy aspect of affairs, as to consider the state of the army almost desperate. They thought it their duty to represent to the commander of the forces, the little probability there was of being able to resist the attacks of an enemy, cannonading and pouring upon them from the hills, while

they were waiting for shipping. From these considerations, they counselled Sir John Moore to send to the Duke of Dalmatia a proposal to suffer the English to embark unmolested: but the general, without a moment's hesitation, rejected the advice. The enemy, after continuing to advance, now commenced a destructive cannonade from eleven heavy guns advantageously posted on the hills. Sir John Moore was now (according to his opinion of the situation of the officers commanding) nearest the point where the greatest struggle offered. Sir David Baird, leading on his division, had his arm shattered by a musket-ball, and was forced to leave the field. The French artillery plunged from the heights, and the two hostile lines of infantry mutually advanced beneath a shower of balls; at the same time, a body of the enemy was seen moving up the valley, in order to turn our line. An order was instantly given, and half of the 4th regiment, which formed this flank, fell back, refusing their right, and making an obtuse angle with the other half. They commenced a heavy flanking fire; and the general, watching the manœuvre, called to them, "That is exactly what I wanted to be done." Not long after this, the enemy's cannon played on the spot where Sir John Moore was, and a ball struck him, which caused his death. Although the soldiers knew, that their two chiefs were carried off, they continued the fight undaunted. General Paget hastened to the right, Colonel Beckwith dashed on with the rifle corps, and the enemy continued to be beaten with great loss. Light now began to fail, and the victory was complete. The loss of the British in killed and wounded was between 7 and 800. Several officers of rank fell or were wounded: among whom were, Lieut.-Col. Napier, 92d, and Major Stanhope, 50th, killed; Lieut.-Col. Winch, 4th, Lieut.-Col. Maxwell, 26th, Lieut.-Col. Fane, 59th, Lieut.-Col. Griffith, Guards, Major Napier, 50th, and Majors Miller and Williams, 81st, wounded. The enemy was supposed by General Hope to have lost double the number; but Major Napier, when a prisoner in the French camp, learned from the enemy's generals, that their loss was upwards of 3000 men.

W. Heath Del.

Aquatinted by Sutherland

DEATH of SIR JOHN MOORE, Jan.ʸ 17. 1809.

THE DEATH OF SIR JOHN MOORE.

HAVING given a detail of the battle of Corunna in another part of our work, we shall confine ourselves to the documents now before us, relative to the death of the general who planned this glorious retreat, but who fell a victim to those plans, the accomplishment of which he was permitted to witness before he closed his eyes in death. Of the regretted hero of Corunna, Buonaparte was known to exclaim, "Moore is the only general now worthy to contend with me; I shall therefore "advance against him in person." But to the relation before us.

"I was ordered," says Captain Harding, "by the commander in chief, to desire a battalion "of Guards to advance, and I was pointing out to the general the situation of this battalion; our "horses were touching at the very moment that a cannon-shot from the enemy's battery carried "away his left shoulder and part of the collar-bone, leaving the arm hanging by the flesh. The "violence of the shock threw him off his horse on his back, yet did not a muscle of his face alter, "or a sigh betray the least sensation of pain. I dismounted, and taking his hand, he pressed mine "forcibly. He cast his eyes very anxiously towards the 42d regiment, who were hotly engaged, and "whom he had just before cheered by, 'Well done, 42d! well done, my majors!' His countenance "expressed satisfaction when I informed him the regiment was advancing. Assisted by a soldier "of the 42d, he was removed a few yards behind the shelter of a wall, and at length assented "to be removed in a blanket to the rear; but in raising him for this purpose, his sword, hanging on "the wounded side, touched his arm and became entangled between his legs. I perceived the in-"convenience, and was in the act of unbuckling it from his waist, when he said, in his usual tone "and manner, and in a very distinct voice, '*It is as well as it is*—I HAD RATHER IT SHOULD GO OUT "'OF THE FIELD WITH ME.' They proceeded with him in a blanket to his lodgings at Corunna, "the soldiers shedding tears as they went."

We regret that the limits of our work will only enable us to conclude the account of this fatal affair from the statement of Colonel Anderson, who was for twenty-one years the friend and companion in arms of Sir John Moore, and who

wrote the statement alluded to, the following morning, while the circumstances were fresh in his memory.

" I met the general, in the evening of the 16th, bringing in, in a blanket and sashes. He knew " me immediately, though it was almost dark, squeezed me by the hand, and said, ' Anderson, " ' don't leave me!' He spoke to the surgeons on their examining his wound, but was in such pain " he could say little. After some time he seemed very anxious to speak to me, and at intervals got " out as follows :—' Anderson, you know I have always wished to die in this way.' He then asked, " ' Are the French beaten?' which he repeated to every one as they came in. ' I HOPE THE PEOPLE " ' OF ENGLAND WILL BE SATISFIED—I HOPE MY COUNTRY WILL DO ME JUSTICE.——Anderson, you " ' will see my friends as soon as you can——tell them—every thing.——Say to my mother'——— " Here his voice quite failed, and he was excessively agitated.—' Hope—Hope——I have much to " ' say to him—but—cannot—get it out.——Are Colonel Graham—and my aids de camp—well?' " A private sign was made by Colonel Anderson, that Captain Burrows, one of his aids de camp, " was wounded in the action.—' I have made my will, and have remembered my servants. Colborne " ' has my will and all my papers.' Major Colborne then came into the room; and Sir John Moore, " after speaking affectionately of his old comrades, of Paget, and of François, his servant, he thanked " the surgeons for their trouble. After some interval he said, ' Stanhope, remember me to your " ' sister.' He then pressed my hand close to his body, and in a few minutes, after asking occasion- " ally to be placed in an easier posture, died without a struggle. About twelve at night the remains " of Sir John Moore were carried to the citadel by Colonel Graham, Major Colborne, and the aids " de camp, and deposited in Colonel Graham's quarters. A grave was dug by a party of the 9th, " and the aids de camp attended by turns. No coffin could be procured, and the body was never " undressed, but wrapped up by the officers of his staff in a military cloak and blankets. The " officers of his family bore the body to the grave, the funeral service was read by his chaplain, and " the corpse covered with earth."

Sir John Moore was a native of Scotland: he was first patronized by Sir Charles Stuart, now Lord Stuart. He was also the friend of Abercrombie and Cornwallis. Eulogized by a Pitt and a Fox, he was regretted by all parties; he lived beloved and died regretted by his sovereign; and was the only general at that time whom Buonaparte confessed worthy of being opposed by him in person.

W. Heath del.t

D. Havell sculp.t

BATTLE OF GRIJO _ . May 11th 1809.

THE BATTLE OF GRIGO,

May 11, 1809.

The British army which remained in Portugal after the retreat of Sir John Moore, did not exceed 10,000 men, independently of detachments and the brigade under Brigadier-General Cameron. Such was the force the enemy would have had to encounter, had he advanced rapidly to the invasion of Portugal in 1809, immediately after the affair at Corunna: so much indeed was an attack anticipated, that Sir J. Craddock, who commanded at Lisbon, embarked the heavy baggage, and made the necessary dispositions in case of being obliged to evacuate the country. The French army was continually victorious over the Portuguese; they had taken Oporto, had succeeded in Spain, and the whole Peninsula appeared to be fast approaching to a mere province of France, when Sir Arthur Wellesley was appointed commander in chief of the British army in Portugal. He landed at Lisbon 28th April, 1809; and such was the joy throughout the kingdom, that every town, not in the possession of the French, put forth illuminations on the occasion, which continued for three successive nights. On the 2d May, Sir Arthur, who had been appointed marshal-general of the Portuguese troops by the Prince Regent of Portugal, arrived at Coimbra, to take the command of the combined army. On the 6th he reviewed the whole of the troops, and on the 7th they began their march. The first object was to rescue Oporto from the dominion of the enemy. On the 10th, the cavalry and the advance of the army crossed the Vouga, and defeated a considerable body of the enemy's cavalry and infantry.

Extract of a Dispatch from Sir A. Wellesley, *dated Oporto, May* 12, 1809.

" On the 11th, the advanced guard and cavalry continued to move on the high road towards " Oporto, with Major-General Hill's division on a parallel road which leads from Ovar to Oporto.

" On the arrival of the advanced guard at Vandas Novas, between Santo Rinado and Grigo, they " fell in with the outposts of the enemy's advanced guard, consisting of about 4000 infantry and " some squadrons of cavalry, strongly posted on the heights above Grigo, their front being covered " by woods and broken ground. The enemy's left flank was turned by a movement well executed " by Major-General Murray, with Brigadier-General Langworth's brigade of the Hanoverian le- " gion; while the 16th Portuguese regiment attacked their right, and the riflemen of the 95th, and " the flank companies of the 29th, 43d, and 52d, under Major Way, attacked the infantry in the " woods and villages in their centre. These attacks soon obliged the enemy to give way, and the " Hon. C. Stewart led two squadrons of the 16th and 20th dragoons, under Major Blake, in pursuit " of the enemy, and destroyed many, and took many prisoners."

The enemy crossed the Douro that night, and retreated towards Oporto, after having destroyed the bridge. Sir Arthur, however, soon overcame this impediment; and on the following day his army crossed the Douro in boats, which he had collected with infinite labour and celerity. The passage of the Douro has been justly reckoned among the most brilliant exploits of this great general: nothing could surpass the skill and judgment displayed in all the arrangements; nor could the dauntless intrepidity, the unwearied perseverance, and resistless energy of the troops, be exceeded; they had marched in four days over eighty miles of most difficult country, had gained many important positions, and defeated three different bodies of the enemy. The passage of the river was effected at the ferry of Ovietas, about four miles above Oporto. The ground on the right bank was protected and commanded by the fire of cannon placed on the height of the Sierra Convent, at Villa Nova. The enemy were in great force on the opposite side, but took no notice of our collection of boats, or embarkation of troops, till after the 1st battalion (the Buffs) were landed on the opposite side of the river; they then commenced an attack upon them with a large body of cavalry, infantry, and artillery, which that corps most gallantly sustained till supported successively by the 48th and 66th regiments, a Portuguese battalion, and afterwards by the 1st battalion of detachments. Although the enemy tried repeated attacks upon them, they made no impression. At length General Murray, by a masterly movement, having appeared on the enemy's left flank, and General Sherbrooke on the right, the whole of the enemy's force retreated with the utmost confusion, leaving behind them five pieces of cannon, eight ammunition-tumbrils, and many prisoners, besides 700 sick and wounded in Oporto.

Killed.—Capt. Delauring.——*Wounded.*—Capts. Sweatman, Owens, and Langelin; Lieuts. Tomkinson, Woodgate, and Lodders.

W.Heath del.t

T. Sutherland. sculp.t

BATTLE OF SALAMONDA — MAY 16th 1809.

THE BATTLE OF SALAMONDA,

MAY 16, 1809.

THE annexed illustration represents the allied troops, under the command of the Duke of Wellington, then Sir Arthur Wellesley, in the line of battle in which they were drawn up at the taking of Salamonda. The fore-ground is occupied by the great Lord, a title given by the Portuguese to that illustrious commander; and in this part of the print is also delineated his staff, with some of the artillery employed against that place. The high and encomiastic title of *Great Lord*, given by a country of rigid Catholics to one whom they conceived to be a heretic, is a striking proof of the effect of splendid talents over the most inveterate prejudice. In this battle the Guards, as appears in the extract from the dispatches annexed, gave another proof of their valour and discipline: but, as the Duke of Wellington has often declared in his dispatches, where all have behaved well, it is invidious to mention any single body. England expected—nor has she been disappointed—every man to do his duty!

Extract of a Letter from Sir ARTHUR WELLESLEY, *addressed to Lord* CASTLEREAGH, *dated Monte Alegre, 18th of May*, 1809.

On the evening of the 14th, I was certain, from the movements of the enemy's detachments in the neighbourhood of Braga, that he intended to direct his retreat upon Chaves or Monte Alegre; and I directed General Beresford, in case of the latter movement, to push on for Monterey, so as to stop the enemy if he should pass by Villa de Rey. General Beresford had anticipated my orders to march his own corps upon Chaves, and had already sent General Silvierra to occupy the passes of Ruivaes and Malgassey, near Salamonda. I arrived at Braga on the 15th (General Murray being at Guimariens, and the enemy about 15 miles in our front), and at Salamonda on the 16th, where we had an affair with their rear guard. The Guards, under Lieutenant-General Sherbrooke and

Brigadier-General Campbell, attacked their position, and having turned their left flank by the heights, they abandoned it, leaving a gun and some prisoners behind them.

On the 17th we moved to Ruivaes, and on the 18th to this place. The enemy commenced this retreat by destroying a great proportion of his guns and ammunition. He afterwards destroyed the remainder of both, a great portion of his baggage, and kept nothing, excepting what the soldiers or a few mules could carry. He has left behind him his sick and wounded, and the road from Penaful to Monte Alegre is strewed with the carcases of horses and mules, and French soldiers who were put to death by the peasantry before our advanced guard could save them. This last circumstance is the natural effect of the species of warfare which the enemy has carried on in this country. Their soldiers have plundered and murdered the peasantry at their pleasure; and I have seen many persons hanging from the trees by the sides of the road, for no reason, that I could learn, excepting that they had not been friendly to the French invasion and usurpation of their country; and the route of their column on their retreat could be traced by the smoke of the villages to which they set fire. We have taken about 500 prisoners: upon the whole, the enemy has not lost less than a fourth of his army, and all his artillery and equipments.

I hope your lordship will believe, that no measure that I could take was omitted to intercept the enemy's retreat. It is obvious, however, that if an army throws away all its cannon, equipments, and baggage, and every thing which can strengthen it and enable it to act together as a body, and abandons all those who are entitled to its protection, but add to its weight and impede its progress, it must be able to march by roads through which it cannot be followed, with any prospect of being overtaken, by an army which has not made the same sacrifices. It is impossible to say too much of the exertions of the troops. The weather has been very bad indeed. Since the 13th, the rain has been constant, and the roads in this difficult country almost impassable; but they have persevered in the pursuit to the last, and have generally been on their march from daylight in the morning till dark. The brigade of Guards was at the head of the column, and set a laudable example; and in the affair with the enemy's rear guard on the 16th, behaved remarkably well.

W. Heath del.t

T. Sutherland sculp

BATTLE OF TALAVERA, July 28th 1809.

London. Pub. June 1st 1815. by J. Jenkins 43 Strand.

GREAT BRITAIN AND HER ALLIES.

THE BATTLE OF TALAVERA,

JULY 28, 1809.

IN this battle the allied armies of Great Britain and Spain were opposed to more than double their number, the enemy's force consisting of the corps of Marshal Victor and General Sebastiani, of 7 or 8000 of the guards of Joseph Buonaparte, and the garrison of Madrid; the whole commanded by Joseph Buonaparte, assisted by Marshals Jourdan and Victor, and General Sebastiani. The annexed view represents the position taken up by the troops at Talavera, extending more than two miles: the ground where the British army was stationed, is upon the left, commanded by a height; there is a valley between this height and a range of mountains still farther upon the left. The Tagus is seen in the distance.

Extract from the Dispatches received by Lord Viscount CASTLEREAGH *from Lieutenant-General Sir* ARTHUR WELLESLEY, *dated Talavera, July* 29.

The general attack began by the march of several columns of the enemy's infantry into the valley, with a view to attack the height occupied by Major-General Hill. These columns were immediately charged by the first German light dragoons and 23d dragoons, under the command of General Anson, directed by Lieutenant-General Payne, and supported by General Fane's brigade of heavy cavalry; and although the 23d dragoons suffered severely, the charge had the effect of preventing the execution of that part of the enemy's plan. At the same time he directed an attack upon Brigadier-General A. Campbell's position, in the centre of the combined armies and on the right of the British. The attack was most successfully repulsed by Brigadier-General Campbell, supported by the king's regiment of Spanish cavalry; two battalions of Spanish infantry and Brigadier-General Campbell took the enemy's cannon. The brigadier-general mentions particularly the conduct of the 97th, the 2d battalion 7th and 2d battalion 53d regiments; and I was highly satisfied with the manner in which this part of the position was defended. An attack was also made at the same time upon Lieutenant-General Sherbrooke's division, which was on the left and centre of the first line of the British army. This attack was most gallantly repulsed by a charge with bayonets by the whole division; but the brigade of Guards, which were on the right, having advanced too far, they were exposed on their left flank to the fire of the enemy's battery and of their retreating columns, and the division was obliged to retire towards the original position, under cover of the second line of General Cotton's brigade of cavalry, which I had moved from the centre, and of the 1st battalion

48th regiment. I had moved this regiment from its original position on the heights as soon as I had observed the advance of the Guards; it was formed in the plain, and advanced upon the enemy, covering the formation of Lieutenant-General Sherbrooke's division. Shortly after the repulse of this general attack, in which apparently all the enemy's troops were employed, he commenced his retreat across the Alberche, which was conducted in the most regular order, and was effected during the night, leaving in our hands 20 pieces of cannon, ammunition, tumbrils, and some prisoners. The loss which the British army sustained of valuable officers and soldiers in this long and hard fought action with *more than double their number*, was very great. That of the enemy has been much greater, entire brigades of infantry having been destroyed; and indeed the battalions that retreated were much reduced in numbers. By all accounts, their loss is 10,000 men: Generals Lapisse and Morlot are killed; Generals Sebastiani and Baulet wounded. I have particularly to regret the loss of Major-General Mackenzie and Brigadier-General Langworth of the King's German legion, and of Brigade-Major Beckett of the Guards, who had distinguished themselves on the 27th. I am much indebted to Lieutenant-General Sherbrooke for the assistance I received from him, and for the manner in which he led on his division to the charge; to Lieutenant-General Payne and the cavalry, particularly General Anson's brigade; to Major-Generals Hill and Tilson; Brigadier-Generals A. Campbell, R. Stewart, and Cameron, and the divisions and brigades of infantry under their commands respectively; particularly the 29th commanded by Colonel White, the 1st battalion 48th by Colonel Donnelan, afterwards, when that officer was wounded, by Major Middlemore, the 2d battalion 7th by Lieutenant-Colonel Sir William Myers, 2d battalion 53d by Lieutenant-Colonel Bingham, the 97th by Colonel Lyon, the 1st battalion of detachments by Lieutenant-Colonel Bunbury, the 2d battalion 31st by Major Watson, the 45th by Lieutenant-Colonel Guard, and 5th battalion 60th commanded by Major Davy on the 27th. The advance of the brigade of Guards was most gallantly conducted by Brigadier-General Campbell, and when necessary, that brigade retired and formed again in the best order. The artillery under Brigadier-General Howorth was also throughout these days of the greatest service; and I have every reason to be satisfied with the assistance I received from the chief engineer Lieutenant-Colonel Fletcher, the Adjutant-General Brigadier-General the Hon. C. Stewart, and Quarter-Master-General Murray, and the officers of those departments respectively; and from Colonel Bathurst and the officers of my personal staff. I also received much assistance from Colonel O'Lawlor of the Spanish service, and from Brigadier-General Whittingham, who was wounded when bringing up two Spanish battalions to the assistance of Brigadier-General A. Campbell.

Your lordship will observe, that the attacks of the enemy were principally, if not entirely, directed against the British troops. The Spanish commander in chief, his officers and troops, manifested every disposition to render us assistance, and those of them who were engaged, did their duty; but the ground which they occupied was so important, and its front at the same time so difficult, that I did not think it proper to urge them to make any movement to the left of the enemy, while he was engaged with us.

Names of the Officers killed and wounded on the 28th July.

Killed.—General Staff, Major-Gen. Mackenzie and Brigadier-Gen. Langworth.—Coldstream Guards, Capt. Beckett, Brigade-Major to the brigade of Guards.—43d Foot, Capt. Gardner, Brigade-Major to Brigadier-General R. Stewart.—23d Light dragoons, Lieutenants King and Powell.—1st Battalion Coldstream Guards, Ensign Parker.—Royal artillery, Lieutenant Wyatt.—1st Battalion 3d Guards, Captains Walker, Buchanan, and Dalrymple; Ensign Ram; Adjutant Irby.—2d Batt. 7th foot, Lieutenant Beaufoy.—1st Battalion 61st foot, Major F. Orpen, Captain H. James, and Lieutenant D. Haimes.—2d Battalion 83d foot, Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon; Lieutenants Dallman, Montgomery, and Flood.—1st Battalion 88th foot, Captain Blake.—1st Light battalion King's German legion, Captains Versalle and H. Hodenberg.

Wounded severely.—Brigadier-General H. Campbell (not dangerously).—Lieutenant-Colonels Stibbert, Muter (since dead), Drummond, Donnelan, Bruns, and Sir W. Sheridan (not dangerously).—Majors Popham, Gough, Ross, and Boder (German legion).—Captains Blair (91st), Bryce, Chapman, Hawker, Howard, Frankland, Millman, and Christie (not dangerously), Jenkinson, Collis, Evans (since dead), Gauntlet, Stewart, Adams (Brevet Lieut.-Col.), Reynolds (leg amputated), Browne, Macpherson, Marshall, Bergman, Shamhorst, and Hamelby.—Lieutenants Ellis, Poten, Stanns, Leslie, Stanhope, Beamish, Drought, Page, Cheslyn, Zulke, Ritter, Mitchel, Collins, Morris, Dudgeon, Humbly, Steele, Morgan, Nicholson, Abel, Whittle, Gilbert, Macbeth, Gorben, Senior, Ernest, Hodenberg and Frederick Hodenberg, Benermist, Winkstern, Wessel, Wecks, Holle, Linsingen, During, and Freytag.—Ensigns Sandiland (not dangerously), Grant, Skene, Johnson, Jessamir, Vandermeuter, Kenny, Altenstein, Cotter, Boggie, Carr, Whitelaw, Schmidt, Billet, Blumenhagen, Rolle, and Offen.—Adjutant Drewe.

Wounded slightly.—Brigadier-General A. Campbell.—Colonel Hawker.—Lieutenant-Colonels Framingham and Gordon.—Majors Fotheringham, Drummond, Gwyn, Marston (Brevet), Kingscote,

Bellaville, and Berger.—Captains Whittingham, Deputy-Assistant-Quarter-Master-Gen. Bouverie, U. Burgh, Zerffen, Lord W. Russel, Taylor, Baynes, Todd, Collier, Wood (Guards), Geils, Newbolt, Nicholls, Colquhoun, Wood (48th), French, Stowell, Garliff, Major, Andrew, Furnase, Laing, Goodsman, Hartley, Kelly, Summerfield, Bradley (28th), Chancellor, Saffe, Petersdorff, Heldrith, and Gerber.—Lieutenants Wamman, Smith, Bence, Stanway, Shaneham, Vardy, Nicholson, Girdlestone, Cole, Giles, Cuthbertson, Johnson, Maclean, Tench, Gwau, Shewbridge, Baldwin, Johnson, Pyne, Rogers, Fullerton, Munroe, Brown, Saffe, Schlutter, and Volgee.—Cornets Dodville and Tent.—Ensigns Atcheson, Towers, Scott, Brackenburg, Macarthy, Letolier, Pepper, Allen, Finch, and Brandes.—Adjutants Page, Topp, and Braham.—Major-General Hill was also slightly wounded.

Return of Ordnance, &c. taken in the Battle of the 28th July.

Four 8-pounders, four 6-pounders, one 4-pounder, one 6-inch howitzer, two tumbrils, complete in ammunition, taken by Brigadier-Gen. A. Campbell's brigade.—Six pieces of ordnance, one 6-inch howitzer, left by the enemy and found in the woods, one standard, taken by the 29th regiment; one ditto, destroyed by ditto.—Three standards, taken by the King's German legion.

CHARLES STEWART, *Brig.-Gen.-Adjt.-Gen.*

W. Heath del.t

BATTLE OF BUSACO ... Septr. 27th 1810.

London Pub. June 1 1815 by J. Jenkins. 48 Strand

GREAT BRITAIN AND HER ALLIES.

THE BATTLE OF BUSACO,

SEPTEMBER 27, 1810.

THE Sierra de Busaço is a high ridge which extends from the Mondego in a northerly direction about eight miles, upon the highest point of which, about two miles from its termination, are the convent and garden of Busaço. The Sierra de Busaço is connected by a mountainous tract with the Sierra de Cara. The roads are all very difficult of access to an army, the approach to the top of the ridge being rugged and intersected. It was here the British army completely discomfited the forces of Massena.

At six in the morning of the 27th of September, according to the Gazette Extraordinary of October 15th, the enemy made two desperate attacks upon our position, the one on the right, the other on the left of the highest point of the Sierra. The attack upon the right was made by two divisions of the 2d corps on that part of the Sierra occupied by the 3d division of infantry. One division of French infantry arrived at the top of the ridge, when it was attacked in the most gallant manner by the 88th—(see the Plate)—under the command of the Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel Wallace, the 45th under the Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel Meade, and the 8th Portuguese under Lieut.-Colonel Douglas, directed by Major-General Picton : these three corps advanced with the bayonet, and drove the enemy's division from the advantageous ground which it had obtained. The other division of the 2d corps attacked farther on the right, by the road leading to St. Antonio de Cantaro, also in front of Major-General Picton's division : this division of the enemy was repulsed, before it could reach the top of the ridge, by the 74th regt. under the Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel French, and the brigade of Portuguese infantry under Colonel Champelmond, directed by Colonel M'Kinnon. Major-General Leith also moved to his left, to the support of Major-General Picton, and aided in the defeat of the enemy in this quarter with the 3d batt. of royals and the 1st and 2d batts. of the 38th. In these attacks Major-Generals Leith and Picton, Colonels M'Kinnon and Champelmond of the Portuguese service, the latter of whom was wounded; the Hon. Lieutenant-Colonels Wallace and Meade, Lieutenant-Colonel Sutton of the 9th Portuguese, Major Smith of the 45th (killed), Lieut.-Colonel Douglas and Major Birmingham of the 8th Portuguese legion, greatly distinguished themselves. Major-General Picton reports in handsome terms of the 9th and 21st Portuguese regts. commanded by Lieutenant-Colonels Sutton and De Arouje Bacellar, and of the Portuguese artillery commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Arenschild. Particular mention is also made of the conduct

of Captain Dansey of the 88th. Major-General Leith reports the good conduct of the royals, 1st batt. 9th and 2d batt. 38th regts.; and Lord Wellington declares, that he never witnessed a more gallant attack than that made by the 38th, 45th, and 8th Portuguese, on the enemy's division which had reached the ridge of the Sierra.—On the left the enemy attacked, with three divisions of infantry of the 6th corps, that part of the Sierra occupied by the left division commanded by Brigadier-General Craufurd, and by the brigade of Portuguese infantry commanded by Brigadier-General Pack. One division only made any progress towards the top of the hill, and they were immediately charged with the bayonet by Brigadier-General Craufurd with the 43d, 52d, and 95th regts. and the 3d Portuguese caçadores, and driven down with an immense loss. Brigadier-General Clement's brigade of Portuguese infantry, which was in reserve, was moved up, to support the right of Brigadier-General Craufurd's division; and a battalion of the 19th Portuguese regt. under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Macbean, made a gallant and successful charge upon a body of another division of the enemy which was endeavouring to penetrate into that quarter. In this attack Brigadier-General Craufurd, Lieutenant-Colonels Beckwith of the 95th and Barclay of the 52d, and the commanding officers of the regiments engaged, distinguished themselves. Besides these attacks, the light troops of the two armies were engaged throughout the 27th; and the 4th Portuguese caçadores, and the 1st and 16th regts. directed by Brigadier-General Pack, and commanded by Lieutenant-Colonels De Rego Bonito and Hill, and Major Armstrong, shewed great steadiness and gallantry.—The loss sustained by the enemy in his attack of this day was enormous. The General of Division Merle and General Maucon were wounded, and General Simon was taken prisoner by the 52d regt. and 3 colonels, 33 officers, and 200 men. The enemy left 2000 killed upon the field of battle, and the loss in wounded was immense.—The following officers are mentioned in Lord Wellington's dispatch as behaving with extraordinary gallantry, and to whom he declared himself obliged for the assistance they gave him:—Lieutenant-General Sir B. Spencer, Brigadier-General Howorth, Lieutenant-Colonels Bathurst and Fletcher; and Marshal Beresford, whose exertions in raising the Portuguese military character deserve the highest encomiums.

British Officers killed.—Major Smith, Capt. Urquhart, Lieuts. Ouseley and H. Johnson, and Ensign Williams.——*Wounded.*—Lieut.-Cols. Barclay, Williams, and C. Campbell; Majors Gwyn, Napier, M'Gregor, Wurmb, and Silver (since dead); Capts. Lord F. Somerset, Marquis Tweedale, G. Preston, Meachan, G. Napier, Andrews, M'Dermot, Daisey, and Bury; Lieuts. Marr, Lindsey, Harris, Tyler, Miller, Anderson, C. Wood, Jorie, Eberstein, Frankeine, Cargell, Colthurst, Fitzpatrick, Nickle, and Stolte; and Ensign Leonard.

W.Heath del.ᵗ Etched by Clarke. Dubourg aqua.ˢ

BATTLE OF BARROSA, March 5.th 1811.

London Pub.ᵈ March 1.ˢᵗ 1815. by J. Jenkins. 48 Strand

THE BATTLE OF BARROSA.

THE annexed illustration shews the pine-wood from which the enemy commenced a most determined and destructive fire on our troops. The centre of the print, or middle-ground, is occupied by the artillery of the enemy in full retreat; and the fore-ground represents the charges of the three companies of Guards and the 87th regiment on the enemy's troops commanded by General Laval.

The following is an Extract from Lieutenant-General GRAHAM'S *Letter to the Earl of* LIVERPOOL, *dated Isla de Leon, 6th and 10th March,* 1811.

My division being halted on the eastern slope of the Barrosa height, was marched, about twelve o'clock, through the wood towards the Bermesa, cavalry patroles having previously been sent towards Chiclana without meeting with the enemy. On the march I received notice, that the enemy had appeared in force on the plain, and was advancing towards the height of Barrosa. As I considered that position as the key of that of Santa Petri, I immediately countermarched, in order to support the troops left for its defence; and the alacrity with which this manœuvre was executed, served as a favourable omen. It was, however, impossible, on such intricate and difficult ground, to preserve order in the columns, and there never was time to restore it entirely. But before we could get ourselves quite disentangled from the wood, the troops on the Barrosa hill were seen returning from it, while the enemy's left wing was rapidly ascending. At the same time his right wing stood on the plain, on the edge of the wood, within cannon-shot. A retreat in the face of such an enemy, already within reach of the easy communication by the sea-beach, must have involved the whole army in all the danger of being attacked during the unavoidable confusion of the different corps arriving on the narrow ridge of Bermesa nearly at the same time.

Trusting to the known heroism of British troops, regardless of the numbers and position of their enemy, an immediate attack was determined on. Major Duncan soon opened a powerful battery of ten guns in the centre. Brigadier-General Dilkes with the brigade of Guards, Lieutenant-Colonel Browne's (of the 28th) flank battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel Norcott's two companies of the 2d rifle corps, and Major Acheson with a part of the 67th foot (separated from the regiment in the wood), formed on the right; Colonel Wheatly's brigade, with three companies of the Coldstream Guards under Lieutenant-Colonel Jackson (separated likewise from his battalion in the wood), and Lieutenant-Colonel Barnard's flank battalion, formed on the left. As soon as the infantry was thus hastily

got together, the guns advanced to a more favourable position, and kept up a most destructive fire. The right wing proceeded to the attack of General Rusin's division on the hill, while Lieutenant-Colonel Barnard's battalion and Lieutenant-Colonel Busche's detachment of the 20th Portuguese, were warmly engaged with the enemy's tirailleurs on our left. General Laval's division, notwithstanding the havoc made by Major Duncan's battery, continued to advance in very imposing masses, opening his fire of musquetry, and was only checked by that of the left wing. The left wing now advanced, firing; a most determined charge by the three companies of Guards and the 87th regiment, supported by all the remainder of the wing, decided the defeat of General Laval's division. The colours of the 8th regiment of light infantry, which suffered immensely, and a howitzer, rewarded this charge, and remained in possession of Major Hugh Gough of the 3d battalion of the 87th, or Prince of Wales's Irish regiment. These attacks were zealously supported by Colonel Belson with the 18th regiment, and Lieutenant-Colonel Prevost with a party of the 67th. A reserve formed beyond the narrow valley across which the enemy was closely pursued, shared the same fate, and was routed by the same means. Meanwhile the right wing was not less successful: the enemy, confident of success, met General Dilkes on the ascent of the hill, and the contest was sanguinary, but the undaunted perseverance of the brigade of Guards, of Lieutenant-Colonel Browne's battalion, and of Lieutenant-Colonel Norcott's and Major Acheson's detachment, overcame every obstacle, and General Rusin's division was driven from the heights in confusion, leaving 10 pieces of cannon. One squadron of the 2d hussars, King's German legion, under Captain Busche and directed by Lieutenant-Colonel Ponsonby (both had been attached to the Spanish cavalry), joined in time to make a brilliant and most successful charge upon a squadron of French dragoons, which they entirely routed. An eagle, six pieces of cannon, the General of Division Rusin and the General of Brigade Rosseau wounded and taken; the chief of the staff, General Bellegrade, an aid-de-camp of Marshal Victor, and the colonel of the 8th regiment, with many other officers, killed, and several wounded and taken prisoners. The field covered with dead bodies and arms of the enemy, attests that my confidence in this division was nobly repaid.

(Signed,) T. GRAHAM, *Lieutenant-Colonel.*

Killed.—Staff, Ensign Eyre, 1st Guards, acting aid-de-camp to Colonel Wheatly; Ensign Commerell, 1st regiment Guards, Ensign Watts, Coldstream Guards; Captain Swan, 3d Guards; Ensign Delacherois, 2d battalion 47th; Ensign E. E. Kaugh, 2d battalion 87th; and Captain Knipe, 3d battalion 95th. Captain Vass, of the King's German legion, died of his wounds.

By the best accounts collected from the French officers, prisoners of war, the enemy had about 8000 men engaged. The loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners, amounted to 3000.

W. Heath. del.

T. Sutherland sculp.

The Battle of POMBAL — March 12th 1811.

Published 1813 by J. Jenkins, 45 Strand.

THE BATTLE OF POMBAL,

MARCH 12, 1811.

MARSHAL MASSENA, who had occupied the position of Santarem and its vicinity for some months, with little alteration in the principal posts of his army, finding his magazines nearly exhausted, and meeting with other untoward circumstances, broke up from his position on the 5th of March, destroying part of his heavy cannon, and took the roads to Ancias and Espinhel. On the morning of the 6th, the British army was put in motion to follow him; and a part of Sir William Beresford's corps, under Major-General the Hon. William Stewart, was ordered to march upon Thomar, the enemy having shown a disposition to collect a force at that place: they, however, continued to march towards the Mondego. The main body of the enemy took the road to Pombal, and were closely followed by the 1st hussars and royal dragoons, who took from them about 200 prisoners. On the 9th, the enemy collected in front of Pombal, on which day the 1st hussars and 16th dragoons charged them with effect. On the 11th, the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 6th light divisions of infantry, the brigade of General Pack, and all the cavalry, united in front of the enemy, who commenced retiring from his position in the night.

Extract of a Dispatch from Lord WELLINGTON, *dated Villa Seca, March* 14, 1811.

On the 12th, the enemy's 6th corps, with the cavalry of General Montbrun, took a strong position at the termination of a defile situated between Pombal and Redinha, facing his right upon Pinhel and upon the river Saure, and his left extending along the heights and sides of the mountainous grounds upon the river which passes through Redenham: in this place the rear-guard remained. They were attacked the same day in this position by the 3d and 4th divisions, the brigade of General Pack, the cavalry, and other troops forming the reserve. The post of Pinhel, upon the right of the enemy, was forced by Sir W. Erskine with the light division. We were then able to

form the troops in the plain, on the side of the defile, at the time when the 3d division, under General Picton, was formed close to Pinhel. The 4th division, under General Cole, formed in two lines in the centre. These troops were supported in the rear by the British cavalry. Our troops were formed with the greatest exactness and celerity, and marching immediately in front, against the enemy on the heights, under Sir Brent Spencer, dislodged them with the loss of many killed, wounded, and prisoners. The enemy's whole army then took up a strong position in Cordexa; but General Picton being ordered to cross the mountains on the left, they were obliged to make a precipitate retreat, when they took up a position near Casal Novo; but after several flank movements, were obliged to abandon the whole of the positions which they successively occupied in the mountains, with considerable loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners. The result of these operations was, the saving of Coimbra and Beira Alta from the ravages of the enemy, and the opening of our communications with provinces of the north.

The conduct of the enemy during his retreat was so barbarous as rarely to be equalled, and never exceeded. Even the towns of Torres Novas, Thomar, and Pernes, in which head-quarters had been established for months, and in which the inhabitants had been induced to remain by promises of good treatment, were not only sacked, but many of the habitations burned by the enemy on his retreat; and he afterwards burned all the places and towns through which he passed. The palace of the Bishop of Lieria, as well as all the city, in which the quarters of General Drouet had been, experienced the same fate; and there does not exist a single inhabitant of the country, of whatever class or description, of those who had any thing to do with the French army, that has not reason to complain bitterly of the atrocities of the enemy.

I have received the most able and cordial assistance, in these operations, from Lieutenant-General Sir Brent Spencer, and Marshal Beresford, whom I had desired to pass the Tagus, and who has been with me since the 11th instant; from Major-Generals Sir W. Erskine, Campbell, Picton, Cole, Slade, and the Hon. George Colville; as also from all the generals and officers commanding in the brigades under the orders of the above-mentioned generals. I am particularly indebted for the very useful services of Quarter-Master-General Colonel Murray, and to Deputy-Adjutant-General the Hon. Colonel Pakenham, and to the officers of his department; as also to the officers of my personal staff, from whom I have received every aid and assistance which they could give me.

(Signed,) WELLINGTON.

W.Heath del.t

J.Hill sculp.t

DEFEAT OF A FRENCH DIVISION before BADAJOS — March 25th 1811.

Lond.t Pub.d Aug.t 1815 by J.Jenkins, No.9 Strand

DEFEAT OF A FRENCH DIVISION BEFORE BADAJOS,

March 25, 1811.

In this engagement, which terminated in the complete defeat of the enemy's force, infinitely superior in point of numbers to their assailants, the courage and native energy of the British cavalry were eminently conspicuous. A circumstance occurred during the action, which deserves to be particularly recorded. In the first charge made by the 13th dragoons, an officer of that regiment received a cut from a French officer's sword, which divided his sash; but he returned it with such strength and effect, as actually to sever the Frenchman's arm from his body.

Dispatch from Marshal Beresford *to Lord* Wellington, *dated Campo Mayo, March* 26, 1811.

On the 24th I caused the troops to move from Arronches for Quinta de Reguinga, and the division of General Cole for Arronches; and having joined yesterday at ten in the morning, I put the whole in motion for this town. In case the enemy should endeavour to maintain himself in this place, I proposed to post myself between him and Badajos, and thus cut him off from the latter. When I reached the heights of the place, I discovered the enemy's force on the outside of the town. There were four regiments of cavalry, three battalions of the 100th regiment of infantry, with some horse-artillery. I ordered General Long, with the cavalry, to endeavour to turn the enemy's right, keeping out of the reach of the place, as my object was to detain the enemy's force till some infantry could arrive. General Long made a wider circuit than was intended, so that he more effectually flanked the enemy, and obliged him to retreat hastily, indeed with extraordinary rapidity. The cavalry advanced on his right flank, and General Long seeing a favourable opportunity, ordered Colonel Head, with two squadrons of the 13th dragoons, to charge the cavalry of the enemy, which obliged the infantry to fall back to support it. This charge was followed by Colonel Otway with two squadrons of the 7th Portuguese, and supported by General Long with the remainder of that regiment, the 1st Portuguese, and the brigade of Colonel de Grey, and being made with the most determined courage, the French were entirely routed, and pursued into the town of Badajos, two leagues distant; in which flight the greater part of them were sabred, as were the conductors

and artillerymen of 16 pieces of cannon. The attention, firmness, and order of Colonel de Grey's heavy brigade, composed of the 3d and 4th dragoon guards, merit my warmest approbation. General Long manœuvred with great ability, and made the utmost exertion to moderate the excessive ardour of the cavalry and regulate their movements. The valour of all was exemplary, particularly of Colonels Head and Otway, and their squadrons. The only thing to be remarked is, that which is customary with our troops on their first encounter with the enemy, too great an impetuosity.

The loss of the enemy was very considerable, not less than 5 or 600, killed, wounded, and prisoners. We likewise took a great many horses and mules. The enemy left behind him 8000 rations of biscuit; in fact he abandoned every thing.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed,) C. BERESFORD, *Marshal.*

Officers wounded.—Lieutenants Smith and Gall, Adjutant Holmes, and Quarter-Master Greenham.

W. Heath del.t

T. Sutherland sculp.t

BATTLE OF FUENTES D°ONORO . . . MAY 5th 1811.

London Pub. Sept.r 1-1815 by J. Jenkins, N.o 45 Strand

THE BATTLE OF FUENTES D'ONORO,

MAY 5, 1811.

THE enemy's whole army, consisting of the 2d, 6th, and 8th corps, and all the cavalry which could be collected in Castile and Leon, including about 900 of the Imperial Guards, crossed the Agueda, on the 2d May, at Ciudad Rodrigo, and on the 3d continued their march to the Duas Casas. The 1st, 3d, and 7th divisions of the allied army collected at Fuentes d'Onoro; the 6th division, under Major-General Campbell, observed the bridge at Alameda; Sir W. Erskine, with the 5th division, made the passage of the Duas Casas at Fort Conception and Aldea d'Abispo; Brigadier-General Pack, with the Queen's regiment, kept the blockade of Almeida; and Don Julian Sanchez occupied Nave d'Aver.

On the afternoon of the 3d, the enemy attacked with a large force the village of Fuentes d'Onoro, which was defended in a most gallant manner by Lieutenant-Colonel Williams, supported by Majors Dick, M'Donnell, Ally, and Carr; and reinforced by Colonels Cadogan and Cameron, and Major Chamberlain: the former, at the head of the 71st, charged the enemy and drove him from that part of the village of which he had obtained a momentary possession. Nearly at this time Colonel Williams was unfortunately wounded, and the command devolved on Colonel Cameron. The contest continued till night, and the British troops remained in possession of the whole village.

Extract of a Dispatch from Lord WELLINGTON, *dated Villa Formosa, May* 8, 1811, *received by the Earl of* LIVERPOOL.

On the morning of the 5th, the 8th corps appeared in two columns, with all the cavalry, on the opposite side of the valley of the Duas Casas to Paya Vilha; and as the 6th and 9th corps also made a movement to their left, the light division, which had been brought back from the neighbourhood

of Alameda, was sent, with the cavalry under Sir S. Cotton, to support General Houstoun. The charge of the advanced guard of the enemy's cavalry was met by two or three squadrons of British dragoons, and the enemy was driven back, and Colonel La Motte of the 13th chasseurs and some prisoners were taken. The main body were checked and obliged to retire by the fire of General Houstoun's division. The enemy's efforts on our right were confined to a cannonade and some charges of cavalry upon the advanced posts: the picquets of our 1st division, under Lieutenant-Colonel Hill of the 3d Guards, repulsed one of these; as did also the 2d battalion of the 42d, under Lord Blantyre. The enemy likewise attempted to push a body of light troops down the ravine of the Turon, to the right of the 1st division; but they were driven back by the light infantry of the Guards under Lieutenant Guise, aided by five companies of the 95th under Captain O'Hara. The principal efforts of the enemy were throughout the day directed against Fuentes d'Onoro, and notwithstanding the whole of the 6th corps was at different periods of the day employed to attack this village, they could never gain more than a temporary possession of it. It was defended by the 24th, 71st, and 79th regiments, under Colonel Cameron, who was mortally wounded; and supported by the light infantry battalion of the 3d division under Major Woodgate; the light infantry battalions of the 1st division under Majors Dick, Macdonald, and Ally; the 6th Portuguese under Major Pinto; the light companies of Colonel Champlemonde's brigade under Colonel Sutton; and those in Colonel Ashworth's brigade under Colonel Pynn; and by the picquets of the 3d division under the Honourable Colonel Trench; and when pressed, by the 74th under Major Russell Manners, and the 88th under Colonel Wallace. On one of these occasions, the 71st, 88th, and 79th, under Colonel Mackinnon, charged the enemy and drove him through the town. The contest again lasted till night, when the enemy retired, leaving the allies in possession of the place, and retreated from the Duas Casas last night. Throughout these operations, I have received the greatest assistance from Sir B. Spencer and all the general officers of the army.

(Signed,) WELLINGTON.

Officers killed.—Captain Irwin; Lieutenants Ireland, Houstoun, Graham, Johnstone, Ferris, Holmes, and Westly; and Ensign Cookson.

W.Heath del.t

T. Sutherland sculp.t

BATTLE OF ALBUERA — May 16th 1811.

Published by T. Jenkins, 48 Strand.

THE BATTLE OF ALBUERA,

MAY 16, 1811.

MARSHAL BERESFORD having been appointed to the command of the division of the British army destined for the reduction of Badajos, commenced his operations against that important fortress on the 3d May, and every thing promised its speedy surrender till the night of the 12th; when Marshal Beresford received information from General Blake, and from other quarters, of the rapid advance of Marshal Soult with 26,000 men, who had left Seville on the 10th, with the avowed intention of raising the siege. Marshal Beresford gave immediate orders for suspending the operations, and for the removal of the guns to Elvas; which, through the exertions of Lieutenant-Colonel Fletcher of the royal engineers, and Major Dixon of the royal artillery, was completed on the 15th, without the smallest loss.

Extract of a Dispatch from Marshal BERESFORD *to Lord* WELLINGTON, *dated Albuera, May* 18, 1811.

I have infinite satisfaction in communicating to your lordship, that the allied army under my order obtained, on the 16th inst. after a most sanguinary contest, a complete victory over that of the enemy commanded by Marshal Soult. On finding the determination of the enemy to relieve Badajos, I had broken up from before that place, and marched the infantry to the position in front of Valverde, except the division of Major-General Cole, which, with 2000 Spanish troops, I left to cover the removal of our stores. The cavalry, which had, according to orders, fallen back as the enemy advanced, was joined at Santa Martha by the cavalry of General Blake; that of General Castanos, under the Count de Penne Villamur, had been always with it.

As remaining at Valverde, though a stronger position, left Badajos entirely open, I determined to take up a position (such as could be got, in this widely open country,) at this place; thus standing directly between the enemy and Badajos. The army was therefore assembled here on the 15th instant. The corps of General Blake, though making a forced march to effect it, only joined in the night, and could not be placed in its position till the morning of the 16th; when General Cole's

division, with the Spanish brigade under Don Carlos d'Espagne, also joined, and a little before the commencement of the action. Our cavalry had been forced on the 15th to retire from Santa Martha, and joined here. In the afternoon of that day the enemy appeared before us. The next morning our disposition for receiving him was made, being formed in two lines, nearly parallel to the river Albuera, on the ridge of the gradual ascent rising from that river, and covering the roads leading to Badajos and Valverde; though your lordship is aware, that the whole face of this country is every where passable for all arms. General Blake's corps was on the right, in two lines; its left, on the Valverde road, joined the right of the Hon. W. Stewart's division, the left of which reached the Badajos road; where commenced the right of Major-General Hamilton's division, which closed the left of the line. General Cole's division, with one brigade of General Hamilton's, formed the second line of the British and Portuguese army.

The enemy, on the morning of the 16th, did not long delay the attack: at eight o'clock he was observed to be in movement, and his cavalry was seen passing the rivulet of Albuera considerably above our right; and shortly after he marched out of the wood opposite to us, a strong force of cavalry and two heavy columns of infantry, pointing them to our front, as if to attack the village and bridge of Albuera. During this time, under cover of his vastly superior cavalry, he was filing the principal body of his infantry over the river, beyond our right; and it was not long before his intention appeared to be to turn us by that flank, and cut us off from Valverde. General Cole's division was therefore ordered to form an oblique line to the rear of our right, with his own right thrown back: and the intention of the enemy to attack our right becoming evident, I requested General Blake to form part of his first line, and the whole of the second, to that front; which was done. The enemy began the attack at nine o'clock, not ceasing, at the same time, to menace our left; and, after a strong and gallant resistance of the Spanish troops, he gained the heights upon which they had been formed. In the mean time the division of Major-General Stewart had been brought up to support them, and that of Major-General Hamilton brought to the left of the Spanish line, and formed in contiguous close columns of battalions, to be movable in any direction. The Portuguese brigade of cavalry, under General Otway, remained at some distance, on the left of this, to check any attempt of the enemy below the village. As the heights which the enemy had gained, raked and entirely commanded our whole position, it became necessary to make every effort to retake and maintain them; and a noble one was made by General Stewart's division, headed by that gallant officer. Nearly at the beginning of the enemy's attack, a heavy storm of rain came on,

which, with the smoke from the firing, rendered it impossible to discern any thing distinctly. This, with the nature of the ground, had been extremely favourable to the enemy in forming his columns, and in his subsequent attack. The right brigade of General Stewart's division first came into action, under Lieutenant-Colonel Colborne, and behaved in the most gallant manner: finding, however, that the enemy's columns could not be shaken by fire, he proceeded to attack it with the bayonet; and while in the act of charging, a body of Polish lancers, which the thickness of the atmosphere and the nature of the ground had concealed (and which was besides mistaken for Spanish cavalry, and therefore not fired upon), turned it; and being thus attacked unexpectedly in the rear, was unfortunately broken, and suffered immensely. The 31st regiment, being the left one of the brigade, alone escaped this charge, and, under the command of Major l'Estrange, kept its ground until the arrival of the 3d brigade, under Major-General Houghton. The conduct of this brigade was most conspicuously gallant, and that of the 2d brigade, under the Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel Abercrombie, was not less so. General Houghton, cheering on his brigade to the charge, fell pierced by wounds. —(See Plate annexed).—Though the enemy's principal attack was on this part of the right, he also made a continual attempt upon that part of our original front at the village and bridge, which were defended in the most gallant manner by Baron Alten and the light infantry brigade of the German legion, whose conduct was, in every point of view, conspicuously good. This point now formed our left, and Major-General Hamilton's division having been brought up there, he was left to direct the defence of that point whilst the enemy's attack continued on our right, a considerable proportion of Spanish troops supporting the defence of this place. The enemy's cavalry, on his infantry attempting to force our right, had endeavoured to turn it; but by the able manœuvres of Major-General the Hon. Wm. Lumley, commanding the allied cavalry, though vastly inferior to that of the enemy in number, his endeavours were foiled. Major-General Cole, seeing the attack of the enemy, very judiciously brought up his left a little, marched in line to attack the enemy's left, and arrived most opportunely to contribute, with the charges of the brigades of Gen. Stewart's division, to force the enemy to abandon his situation, retire precipitately, and take refuge under his reserve: here the fusileer brigade particularly distinguished itself. He was pursued by the allies a considerable distance, and as far as I thought it prudent, considering his immense superiority of cavalry; and I contented myself with seeing him driven across the Albuera.

It is impossible by any description to do justice to the distinguished gallantry of the troops; but every individual most nobly did his duty, which will be well proved by the great loss we

have sustained, though repulsing the enemy; and it was observed, that our dead, particularly the 57th regiment, were lying as they had fought, in ranks, and every wound was in the front. The Hon. Major-General W. Stewart most particularly distinguished himself, and conduced to the honour of the day. Major-General Cole is also entitled to every praise; and the Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel Abercrombie, commanding the 2d brigade, 2d division, and Major l'Estrange, 31st regiment, deserve to be particularly mentioned.

(Signed,) W. BERESFORD.

British Officers killed.—Maj.-Gen. D. Houghton; Lieut.-Col. Duckworth; Major Scott; Capts. Burcke, Erck, Montague, Humphrey, Gibbons, Fawcett, and Binning; Lieuts. Fox, Herbert, Archar, Hall, Duguid, Castle, Beard, Page, Ansaldo, Liddon, Loft, Drew, Shewbridge, and Whitney; Ensigns Chaldwick, Thomas, King, Furnace, Vance, Sarsfield, Rothwell, and Caulter.

British Officers wounded.—Major-Generals the Hon. G. L. Cole and the Hon. W. Stewart; Colonels Blakeney, Ellis, White, and Inglis; Lieut.-Col. Sir W. Myers (since dead); Majors Way, Spring, and Hartwig; Capts. Egerton, Waller, Roveria, Wade, Baring, Hawker, Holmes, Marley, Gordon, Stevens, Cameron, Chalwick, Songer, Crowder, Gale, Carrol, Hodge, Tod, Nestor, Fleming, Knox, Widdrington, Wyatt, Brine, Wilson, French, Bell, Morrisset, Parsons, Watkins, Waugh, Drought, Wood, Shadforth, M'Gibbon, Jermyn, Stainforth, Heley, Kerby, Ferns, Rudorf, and Heise; Lieuts. Thiele, Wildman, Juxon, Shepherd, Hooper, Latham, Wright, Woods, Houghton, Titlow, O'Donnel, Prevost, Moultry, Wemyss, S. B. Johnstone, Gibbons, Moses, Irwin, Healy, Wray, Orr, Seaton, Penrice, Lorentz, Holden, Frazer, Harrison, Booker, Treeve, Thorpe, Castles, Ledwith, Crammer, Cottingham, Shelton, Stannus, Brooke, Popham, Briggs, Butler, Gethin, Cashell, Hay, Walsh, Hart, Pellard, Crawley, Herring, Wright, O'Donaghue, Duke, M'Intosh, Vincent, Johnstone, Vandermeulin, Shea, Sharpe, Evatt, Baxter, Lachlen, M'Farlane, Dix, Patterson, Hughes, Sheridan, Veith, Myers, M'Dougal, Inglesbie, Hicken, Harvey, L'Estrange, Chambers, M'Carthey, Codd, Hand, Crumpton, and Hartwig; Ensigns Walsh, Ingram, Lovelock, Kearney, Hamilton, Wilson, Nicholson, Cox, Collins, Norman, M'Dougal, Torrens, Jackson, Walker, Hay, March, and Smallhausen.

THANKS *of the* HOUSE OF COMMONS *to Marshal* BERESFORD *for the distinguished ability shewn by him on the* 16*th May*, 1811, *in the glorious Battle of* ALBUERA, *in which he defeated the French Army under Marshal* SOULT.

Extract from the Speech of the Right Hon. SPENCER PERCIVAL, *delivered in the House of Commons, June* 7, 1811.

" IN the course of this contest, it would be observed, that every man did his duty;
" but it was against the right that the principal efforts of the enemy were directed.
" In this point the brigade of General Cole, and particularly the fusileers, took
" the French on their left flank, and making a combined charge with the other
" troops, drove them from the eminence which commanded the British line, and
" which was the great object of their efforts to acquire, and of their ambition to
" retain. It was upon being driven from this hill that the French were broken,
" and forced down it with great slaughter. Never had there fallen, in so small
" a space, so many victims to the fury of war, as on the acclivity of this hill,
" after the enemy had been driven from the summit to the bottom. When I state
" that the whole of the battle took place on the right, I do not mean that no
" efforts took place on the left, or any other part of the line. The enemy di-
" rected serious attacks in other quarters, and if no other action had been fought
" but what had taken place at the bridge of Albuera, that alone would be enough
" to immortalize the glory of the day. Such have been the circumstances of this
" memorable battle, the consequences of which were, the flight of the enemy
" from the scene of action, and the abandonment of their wounded. The situ-
" ation of the miserable remnant of the French army may be estimated from the

" intercepted letter of General Gazan to Marshal Soult, which represents the " wounded of the force under him to amount to four thousand men.

" Whilst upon this subject, I trust the House will excuse me for adverting to " the very gallant and heroic conduct of the two individuals who bore the colours " of the Buffs, which had been preserved. One of them was wounded by the " enemy, and when asked to give up his colours, answered, 'Not but with my " 'life;' and his life was the instant forfeit. The name of this heroic individual " was Ensign THOMAS. The standard thus taken was afterwards recovered from " the enemy. The manner in which the other standard was preserved was equally " meritorious and honourable to the officer who preserved it, and equally entitles " him to the applause and admiration of the country. Ensign WALSH is the " officer to whom I allude. This gallant individual, having the staff of his " colours broken by a cannon-ball, which also severely wounded himself, fell upon " the field of battle, and more anxious about the precious charge than for him- " self, contrived to separate the flag from the remnant of the staff, and secured it " in his bosom, from which he afterwards produced it when his wounds were " dressed after the battle. I am rejoiced to name these heroic individuals, and " to give all the splendour to their reputation which the mention of their deeds in " this House is calculated to confer. I know not whether I may be permitted to " mention the case of General BERESFORD himself. After the charge of the Polish " cavalry, one horseman approached so near Marshal Beresford, as to aim a blow " at his life. The general, anxious only to preserve the life of the man, evaded the " blow by his dexterity, and availing himself of his superior strength, pulled him " to the ground; but no sooner was he seen still meditating a blow at the general, " than he was dispatched by one of his orderlies."

W.Heath del.t

T.Sutherland. sculp.t

MARSHAL BERESFORD disarming a Polish Lancer, at the Battle of Albuera — May 16th 1811.

W. Heath del.ᵗ

T. Sutherland aquat.ᵗ

SIEGE OF BADAJOZ. June 1811.

Published by T. Ackermann 1815 by J. Ackermann 101 Strand

THE SIEGE OF BADAJOS.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, *July* 6, 1811.

WHEN the British reinforcements had arrived from the frontiers of Castille, after the Battle of Albuera, I undertook the Siege of Badajos, entertaining a belief, that the means of which I had the command, would reduce the place before the end of the second week in June; at which time I expected, that the reinforcement for the enemy's southern army, detached from Castille, would join Marshal Soult. I was unfortunately mistaken in the estimate of the quality of those means. We had failed in two attempts to obtain possession of fort St. Christoval, and it was obvious to me, that we could not gain possession of that outwork, without performing a work which would have required the labour of several days to complete. On the morning of the 10th I received an intercepted dispatch from the Duke of Dalmatia to the Duke of Ragusa, which pointed out clearly the enemy's design to collect in Estramadura their whole force; and I had reason to believe, that Drouet's corps, which marched from Toledo on the 28th and 29th of May, and was expected at Cordova on the 5th and 6th instant, would have joined the southern army by the 10th; and it was generally expected in the country, that the southern army would have moved by that time. The movement of this army alone would have created a necessity for raising the siege; but, on the same morning, I received accounts from the frontiers of Castille, which left no doubt of the destination of Portugal to the southward, and gave ground for belief, that they would arrive at Merida on the 15th; I therefore ordered, that the siege might be raised.

I have every reason to be satisfied with the conduct of all the officers and troops employed at the Siege of Badajos, whose labours and exertions deserved a very different result. Major-General Picton directed the operations on the left of the Guadiana, and Major-General Houston on the right; and I am much indebted to those officers, as well as to Major-General Hamilton, and the other general and staff officers, and the officers and troops under their commands respectively. Lieutenant-

Colonel Fletcher of the royal engineers was the directing engineer, and immediately superintended the operations on the left of the Guadiana, and Captain Squires those on the right of that river; and the officers and the corps of engineers have by their conduct on this occasion augmented their claims to my approbation. Lieutenant-Colonel Framingham commanded the artillery, having under his orders Major Dickson, attached to the Portuguese service, who, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel Framingham with the troops which were employed to cover the operations, conducted all the details of this important department; I had every reason to be satisfied with these officers, and more particularly with Major Dickson, from whose activity, zeal, and intelligence the public service has derived great advantage in the different operations against Badajos. Captain Cleves of the Hanoverian artillery conducted that department on the right of the Guadiana with great success. The service of the batteries was performed by detachments from the 1st, 2d, and 3d regiments of Portuguese artillery, who conducted themselves remarkably well. They were aided by Captain Rainsford's company of the royal artillery, who were indefatigable, some of them having never quitted the batteries. I am much indebted to General Leite, the governor of the province of Alentejo and of Elvas, for the assistance which he again afforded me in this operation.

Names of Officers killed, wounded, and missing at the Siege of Badajos.——*Killed.*—Royal British foot artillery, Lieutenant E. Hawker; 2d battalion 5th foot, Lieutenant Sedgwick; 2d Portuguese regiment of the line, Lieutenant Rodrigo de Mello; royal engineers, Lieutenant Hunt; 51st foot, Lieutenant Westropp; 85th foot, Lieutenant Hogg; 7th Portuguese regiment of the line, Lieut. Joze Pereirra; 17th ditto, Major M'Geachy (11th British regiment); 19th ditto, Lieutenant Joze de Meenera.——*Wounded.*—1st Battalion 57th foot, Ensign Leslie; Portuguese artillery, Lieutenant Joze Baptista de Sila Lopez; 14th Portuguese regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Oliver, severely; 21st ditto, Major Gomes and Ensign Joze Vicente; royal engineers, Captain Patton, severely, and Lieutenant Forster, severely, since dead; royal staff corps, Lieutenant Westmacott, severely; 51st foot, Captain Smallie, Lieutenants Beardsley and Hicks, all severely; 85th foot, Lieutenants Gammell, Grant, and Morton, slightly; Chasseurs Britanniques, Lieutenant Dusief, severely; Duke of Brunswick's light infantry, Lieutenant Lyznewsky, slightly; 17th Portuguese regiment of the line, Captain Maxwell, severely, Lieutenant Joze Fortio, slightly, and Ensign J. Antonio Boguese, severely; 3d Portuguese regiment of artillery, Captain Velez Barreiros, slightly, and Lieut. C. Baptista Lopez, severely.——*Missing.*—1st Battalion 57th foot, Ensign Leslie; 85th foot, Capt. Nixon; 19th Portuguese regiment of the line, Captain Budd.

(Signed.) CHARLES STEWART, *Major and Adjutant-General.*

W. Heath del

T. Sutherland aquat.t

STORMING OF CUIDAD RODRIGO, Jan.y 19.th 1813.

London, Pub.d May 1.1815, by J. Jenkins, 48 Strand

STORMING AND CAPTURE OF CIUDAD RODRIGO,

JANUARY 19, 1812.

THIS brilliant achievement of British valour has given to the nation a proud distinction in the temple of Fame, and was accomplished with very little loss on our part. The taking of this apparently inaccessible fortress, which required from Massena twenty-four days to capture, was accomplished by British gallantry and perseverance in eleven. It was taken by storm in the evening after dark. In the centre of the annexed illustration is seen the explosion of a fire-ball, thrown by the enemy in order to ascertain by its bright light the position of the assailants.

I determined, says Lord Wellington, to storm this place, notwithstanding the approaches had not been brought to the crest of the glacis, and the counterscarp of the ditch was still entire. The attack was accordingly made yesterday evening, in five separate columns, consisting of the troops of the 3d and light divisions, and of Brigadier-General Pack's brigade. The two light columns, conducted by Lieutenant-Colonel O'Toole of the 2d caçadores and Major Ridge of the 5th, were destined to protect the advance of Major-General M'Kinnon's brigade, forming the 3d, to the top of the breach in the Fausse Braye wall, and all these being composed of troops of the 3d division, were under the direction of Lieutenant-General Picton. The 4th column, consisting of the 42d and 52d regts. and part of the 35th, being of the light division under Major-General Craufurd, attacked the breaches on the left, in front of the suburb of St. Francesco, and covered the left of the attack upon the principal breach by the troops of the 3d division: and Brigadier-General Pack was destined with his brigade, forming the 5th column, to make a false attack upon the southern face of the fort. Besides these columns, the 94th regt. belonging to the 3d division, descended into the ditch in two columns on the right of Major-General M'Kinnon's brigade, with a view to protect the descent of that body into the ditch and its attack of the breach in the Fausse Braye, against the obstacles which it was supposed the enemy would construct to oppose its progress. All these attacks succeeded; and Brigadier-General Pack even surpassed the expectations of Lord Wellington, he having converted the false attack into a real one; and his advanced guard, under the command of

Major Lynch, having followed the enemy's troops from the advanced works into the Fausse Braye, made prisoners of all who were opposed to them. Major Ridge of the 2d batt. 5th regt. having escaladed the Fausse Braye wall, stormed the principal breach in the body of the place, together with the 94th regt. commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, which had moved along the ditch at the same time, and had stormed the breach in the Fausse Braye, both in front of Major-General M'Kinnon's brigade: thus these regiments not only effectually covered the advance from the trenches of Major-General M'Kinnon's brigade by their first movements and operations, but they preceded them in the attack. Major-Generals Craufurd and Vandeleur, and the troops of the light division on the left, were likewise very forward on that side; and in less than half an hour from the time the attack commenced, our troops were in possession of and formed on the ramparts of the place, each body contiguous to the other. The enemy then submitted, having sustained a considerable loss in the contest. Our loss was also severe, particularly in officers of high rank and estimation in the army. Major-General M'Kinnon was unfortunately blown up by the accidental explosion of one of the enemy's expence magazines close to the breach, after he had gallantly and successfully led the troops under his command to the attack. Major-General Craufurd also received a severe wound while he was leading on the light division to the storm; besides several others. His lordship highly eulogizes the uniform good conduct, spirit, enterprize, and patience of the officers and troops of the 1st, 3d, and 4th light divisions, and Brigadier-General Pack's brigade; Generals Graham, Picton, and M'Kinnon; Colonel O'Toole of the caçadores; Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell; and Majors Ridge, Manners, and Grey, during the siege. The conduct of Major M'Leod of the royal engineers, Captain Thompson of the 74th, Lieutenant Beresford of the 88th, and Lieutenant Metcalf of the 45th, is also spoken of very highly, who distinguished themselves no less in the storm of the place, than in the performance of their laborious duty during the siege.—The loss of the enemy amounted to 153 pieces of ordnance, a great quantity of ammunition and stores, and General Banier, 78 officers, and 1700 men made prisoners.

British Officers killed.—Maj.-Gen. M'Kinnon; Capts. M'Dougall, Hardyman, J. Dobbs, and Williamson.——*Wounded.*—Maj.-Generals Craufurd (since dead) and Vandeleur; Lieut.-Col. Colbourne; Maj. Napier; Capts. Fergusson, M'Lean, Uniake, and Queerfe; and Lieuts. Thomson, Beresford, and Gurwood.

th del.

T. Sutherland aquat.t

SIR THOMAS PICTON STORMING THE MOORISH CASTLE OF BADAJOS.
MARCH 31.st 1812.

London Pub.d 1.st 1815 by J. Jenkins. 48 Strand.

STORMING OF THE MOORISH CASTLE AT BADAJOS.

THE illustrative picture which accompanies this detail, is taken at the time when General Sir Thomas Picton had gained the heights, and was cheering the gallant troops to follow up their successes. The officer who holds the colours, represents Captain Tyler, an officer into whose breast, to use the words of a brother soldier, fear never entered.

Copy of a Dispatch from the Earl of WELLINGTON, *dated Camp before Badajos, April* 7, 1812.

The plan for the attack was, that Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Picton should attack the castle of Badajos by escalade with the 3d division; and that a detachment from the guards in the trenches, furnished that evening by the 4th division, under Major Wilson of the 48th regiment, should attack the ravelin of St. Roque, upon his left; while the 4th division under the Honourable Major-General Colville, and the light division under Lieutenant-Colonel Barnard, should attack the breaches in the bastions of La Trinidad and of Santa Maria, and in the curtain by which they are connected. The 5th division was to occupy the ground which the 4th and light divisions had occupied during the siege; and Lieutenant-General Leith was to make a false attack upon the outworks called Pardeleras, and another on the works of the fort towards the Guadiana, with the left brigade of the division under Major-General Walker, which he was to turn into a real attack if circumstances should prove favourable; and Brigadier-General Power, who invested the place with his Portuguese brigade on the right of the Guadiana, was directed to make false attacks on the tête-du-pont of fort St. Christoval and the new redoubt called Mon-cœur. The attack was accordingly made at ten at night, Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Picton preceding by a few minutes the attack by the remainder of his troops. Major-General Kempt led the attack, which went out from the right of the first parallel: he was unfortunately wounded in crossing the river Rivellas below the inundation; but notwithstanding this circumstance and the obstinate resistance of the enemy, the castle was carried by escalade, and the 3d division established in it at about half-past eleven. While this was going on, Major Wilson of the 48th regiment carried the ravelin of St. Roque by the gorge, with a detachment of 200 men from the guards in the trenches, and, with the assistance of Major Squire of the engineers, established himself within that work. The 4th and light divisions moved to the attack from the camp along the left of the river Rivellas and of the inundation: they were not perceived by the enemy till they reached the covert-way, and the advanced guards of the two divisions descended

without difficulty into the ditch, protected by the fire of the parties stationed on the glacis for that purpose, and they advanced to the assault of the breaches, led by their gallant officers, with the utmost intrepidity; but such was the nature of the obstacles prepared by the enemy at the top and behind the breaches, and so determined their resistance, that our troops could not establish themselves within the place. Many brave officers and soldiers were killed or wounded by explosions at the top of the breaches; others, who sueceeded them, were obliged to give way, having found it impossible to penetrate the obstacles which the enemy had prepared to impede their progress. These attempts were repeated till after twelve at night, when finding success was not to be attained, and that Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Picton was established in the castle, I ordered that the 4th and light divisions might retire to the ground on which they had first assembled for the attack.

In the mean time Major-General Leith had pushed forward Major-General Walker's brigade on the left, supported by the 38th regiment under Lieutenant-Colonel Nugent, and the 15th Portuguese regiment under Lieutenant-Colonel De Regea, and he had made a false attack upon the Pardeleras with the 8th caçadores under Major-General Hill. Major-General Walker forced the barrier of the road of Olivença, and entered the covert-way on the left of the bastion of St. Vicento, close to the Guadiana ; he then descended into the ditch, and escaladed the face of the bastion of Vicento. Lieutenant-General Leith supported this attack with the 38th regiment and the 15th Portuguese regiment; and our troops being thus established in the castle, which commands all the works of the town, and the 4th and light divisions being formed again for the attack of the breaches, all resistance ceased; and at day-light in the morning, the governor, General Philipon, who had retired to Fort St. Christoval, surrendered, together with General Veilande, all the staff, and the whole garrison. I have not got accurate reports of the strength of the garrison, or of the number of the prisoners, but General Philipon has informed me, that it consisted of 5000 men at the commencement of the siege, of whom 1200 were killed or wounded during the operations, besides those lost in the assault of the place.

In the list of killed and wounded appear the names of Sir William Beresford, who assisted in the details, Major-Generals Colville, Bowes, and Kempt, who shared the duties of the trenches under the superintendence of Major-Gen. Picton, who were all wounded; as was also Major-General Walker. Lieutenant-Colonel Macleod of the 43d regiment, who was killed, is praised as an ornament to his profession ; and very honourable mention is made of Lieutenant-Colonel Gibbs, 57th, wounded; Major O'Hara, killed; Lieutenant-Colonel Elder of the 3d, Major Algeo of the caçadores, Lieutenant-Colonel Harcourt of the 40th, wounded ; Lieutenant-Colonels Blakeney, royal fusileers, Knight, 27th, Erskine, 48th, and Captain Leaky, who commanded the 23d, &e. &c.

W. Heath del.ᵗ Etched by J. Clarke M. Dubourg aquatᵗ

BATTLE OF SALAMANCA, July 22nd 1812.

London Pubᵈ Janʸ 1-1815 by J. Jenkins 18 Strand.

THE BATTLE OF SALAMANCA.

BULLETIN.—Horse-Guards, *Aug.* 15, 1812.

A letter was this morning received by Colonel Torrens, from Sir Nicholas Trant, dated Oporto, July 30, in which he mentions, that Lord Clinton had been dispatched from the army on the 25th, from Lisbon, with an account of Lord Wellington having obtained a decided victory over Marshal Marmont on the 22d of the same month. The British army had arrived at Arisellas, followed by the enemy. Lord Wellington, seeing a favourable opportunity, halted his columns, and attacked the French with such vigour at five o'clock in the afternoon, as to oblige the enemy to recross the Tormes in the greatest confusion; and, had not night come on, the whole of Marmont's army must have been destroyed. They lost 19 pieces of cannon, four generals, and 7000 prisoners; several ammunition-waggons, two eagles, and six colours. Marmont lost an arm; Bonnet, it is said, was killed, and four other generals wounded. The number of prisoners taken is said to exceed 10,000, some say, 14,000; among whom are, one general, three colonels, three lieutenant-colonels, and 150 officers: but it is certain, that the above-mentioned 7000 had already arrived, on the 26th, at Tenebron. On the following day, 23d, the heavy cavalry came up with a considerable body of the enemy, and took a great many prisoners. One German heavy regiment took 1700. Our loss is estimated at about 3500. Major-General Le Marchant was killed in a charge at the head of his brigade: the following officers were wounded:—Sir William Beresford, and Lieutenant-Generals Cole, Cotton, Leith, and Alton.

Extract from the Gazette Extraordinary.——Flores de Avila, *July* 24, 1812.

After a variety of evolutions and movements, the enemy appears to have determined upon his plan. About two in the afternoon, and under cover of a very heavy cannonade, which, however, did us but little damage, he extended his left, and moved forward, apparently with an intention to embrace, by the position of his troops and by his fire, our position on that of the two Arapiles, which we possessed; and from thence to attack and break our line, or, at all events, to render difficult any movements of ours to the right. The extension, however, of his line to his left, and its

advance upon our right, notwithstanding that his troops still occupied very strong ground, and his position was well defended by cannon, gave me an opportunity of attacking him, for which I had long been anxious. I reinforced our right with the fifth division under Lieutenant-General Leith, which I placed behind the villages of Arapiles, on the right of the fourth division, and with the sixth and seventh divisions in reserve; and, as soon as those troops had taken their stations, I ordered the Honourable Major-General Pakenham to move forward with the third division and General D'Urban's cavalry, and two squadrons of the 14th light dragoons under Lieutenant-Colonel Hervey, in four columns, to turn the enemy's left on the heights; while Brigadier-General Bradford's brigade, the first division under Lieutenant-General Leith, the fourth division under the Honourable Lieutenant-General Cole, and the cavalry under Lieutenant-General Sir Stapleton Cotton, should attack them in front; supported in reserve by the sixth division under Major-General Hope, and Don Carlos D'Espana's Spanish division; and Brigadier-General Pack should support the left of the fourth division, by attacking that of Dos Arapiles, which the enemy held. The first and light divisions occupied the ground on the left, and were in reserve. The attack upon the enemy's left was made in the manner above described, and completely succeeded. Major-General the Honourable E. Pakenham formed the third division across the enemy's flank, and overthrew every thing opposed to him. These troops were supported in the most gallant style by the Portuguese cavalry under Brigadier-General D'Urban, and Lieutenant-Colonel Hervey's squadrons of the 14th, who successfully defeated every attempt made by the enemy on the flank of the third division. Brigadier-General Bradford's brigade, the fourth and fifth divisions, and the cavalry under General Sir S. Cotton, attacked the enemy in front, and drove his troops before them from one height to another, bringing forward their right, so as to acquire strength upon the enemy's flank in proportion to the advance. Brigadier-General Pack made a very gallant attack upon the ramparts, which, however, did not succeed, except in diverting the enemy's corps, placed upon it, from the troops under the command of Lieutenant-General Cole in his advance.——After relating some minor movements of the English army, with the escape of many of the enemy under cover of the night, the document proceeds:—We renewed the pursuit by break of day; and Major-General Bock and Major-General Anson's brigade of cavalry joining during the night, we came up with the enemy's cavalry and infantry, whom we attacked; and the cavalry fled, leaving the infantry to their fate. I never witnessed a more gallant charge than was made on the enemy's infantry by the heavy brigade of the King's German Legion under Major-General Bock, which was completely successful, and the whole body of the enemy's infantry, consisting of three battalions of the enemy's first division, were made prisoners.

(Signed,) JOHN WATERS, *Lieut.-Col.* A. A. G.

W. Heath del.ᵗ

T. Sutherland sculp.

BATTLE OF SEVILLE _ Aug.ᵗ 27ᵗʰ 1812.

London. Pub. Augᵗ 1-1815 by J. Jenkins, 48 Strand

THE BATTLE OF SEVILLE,

AUGUST 27, 1812.

THE annexed illustration was taken at a point of time when the allied troops having forced the enemy to abandon the gate of the city, had arrived at the bridge under a heavy fire. On the entrance of the bridge is represented Colonel Skerrett, supported by the grenadiers of the 1st regiment of Guards, who carried all before them under the valour and perseverance of Captain Charles Thomas, who is seen on foot, under the colours, leading his company on to victory by his intrepidity, and who, in the dispatches to Lord Bathurst, is honourably mentioned by Major-General Cooke. The fore-ground is occupied by the movement of Captain Roberts of the artillery bringing up the guns, and by the cavalry advancing at full gallop. In the back-ground is seen the square, with the town of Seville in the distance.

On the 26th, says Colonel Skerrett in his dispatches, General Cruz and myself having judged that it would be attended with the most beneficial effects, both on the public opinion and in saving the city from being plundered, if the French could be precipitated in their retreat from Seville; the allied troops in consequence marched for this purpose, and arrived on the heights of Castillejos de la Cuesta, immediately above Seville, on the morning of the 27th, at six o'clock. The Spanish troops formed the advance. The French advance was driven in; the cavalry retired, leaving the infantry on the plain, which last were charged by the Spanish cavalry, who made many prisoners. I advanced a field-piece, with some troops, to keep in check the enemy's fire at one of the gates of the city opposite to us; and when the Spanish columns arrived, the British and Portuguese troops advanced to the attack in front; the cavalry and artillery advanced at a gallop, supported by the grenadiers of the Guards, and the infantry following. The enemy abandoned the gate: we entered the suburbs, and advanced near the bridge of Seville with as much rapidity as possible, in hopes of preventing its destruction, which would have rendered it extremely difficult to succeed. We were checked by the fire of grape shot and musquetry at the turning of the street. The grenadiers

of the Guards advanced to our support, and drove every thing before them. At this moment part of a Spanish column arrived, when we advanced to the bridge under a heavy fire. Captain Cadaux of the 95th, with great judgment, made a flank movement on our left; Captain Roberts of the artillery brought up with rapidity two guns; and a heavy fire of cannon and musquetry was soon brought to bear on the enemy, who were driven from their position on the other side of the river and from the bridge, part only of which they had destroyed. The grenadiers of the Guards and some Spanish troops led the columns that crossed the bridge. A general rout ensued, and the enemy were driven through the streets, which were strewed with their dead, and pursued at all points, leaving behind them valuable captures of money, horses, and baggage. It is difficult for me to express the joy of the people at Seville. The inhabitants, under the fire of the French, brought planks to lay across the bridge; and their acclamations and vociferous marks of joy, added to the immense crowd, rendered it extremely difficult for the officers to advance through the streets with their columns. The vast extent of this city, the exhausted state of the troops, who had advanced in double-quick time for three miles, and the want of cavalry, rendered the pursuit beyond the town impossible.

Such was the rapidity of the attack, that this victory was achieved with a loss of so few that it appears almost incredible. We have taken several officers and 200 prisoners. I have only to regret the loss of one officer, Lieutenant Brett of the royal artillery, who was killed gallantly fighting his gun at the bridge: the intrepidity of this valuable officer was observed by the whole detachment. The conduct of every officer and soldier has been above all praise. I must, however, particularly mention the detachment of the King's German legion commanded by Captain Wieboldt; the artillery, by Captain Roberts; the detachment of the 95th, by Captain Cadaux; and the grenadiers of the 1st Guards, by Captain Thomas. To Colonel Maitland, 1st Guards, second in command, I am also much indebted; as also to Lieutenant-Colonels Colquitt and Prior, and to Major Maclean. Colonel Skerrett also mentions the names of Wynyard, Reid, Bunbury, and Smith, as deserving honourable mention: and concludes with stating, that, during the whole of the attack, the Spaniards rivalled the conduct of the British and Portuguese troops; and that General Cruz Murgeon, by his talents and bravery, principally contributed to the success of the day.—During the following night, a division of 7000 French troops passed by: this attack therefore saved the city from contribution or devastation.

Of the British, Lieutenant Brett, royal artillery, was killed, and Lieutenant Lewellyn slightly wounded.

...lleath del.

T. Sutherland aquat.

BURNING OF MOSCOW,

SEPTR. 1812.

London Pub. March. 1-1815. by J. Jenkins. 48 Strand.

THE BURNING OF MOSCOW.

WHO can read the following detail of the dreadful occurrences at this place without shuddering with horror at the sufferings of the wretched Muscovites, and imprecating vengeance on the head of the despot, who, wrapt up in furs and revelling in plenty, was insensible to the sufferings of his own soldiers, whom he left a prey to the combined evils of starvation, wounds, and the lances of an exasperated people? Yes, there are men, and Britons too, who willingly shut their eyes against conviction, and dazzled by the career of bloodshed which once marked the steps of Napoleon, with a silly face of wonder, and in the safety of their own native shores, exclaim, that Napoleon has been slandered by the pen of fiction! Let us then hear what is said of this affair by a soldier of Buonaparte's, by the correct Lebaume; an admirer indeed of the talents of his master, but not of the purposes to which those talents were applied.

" On the 15th September, early, our corps left the village where it had encamped, and marched " to Moscow. On our approach to this town, we perceived that it had no walls, and we saw neither " Russian nor even French soldier. No cry, no noise was heard in the midst of this awful solitude. " Anxiety alone conducted our steps; and it doubly increased when we perceived a thick smoke, " which, in the form of a column, arose from the centre of the town. At length, as we approached " nearer, we met a number of soldiers, and these multiplied. They were now seen in great bodies, " carrying on their backs pieces of cloth, loaves of sugar, &c. ' Yesterday,' said some of " these soldiers, ' we entered the town about twelve o'clock, and towards five the fire manifested " ' itself. We attempted to extinguish it, but all the engines were sent away, and the immense " ' Exchange, full of goods, is now entirely burnt down.' A natural curiosity made me proceed. " The more I advanced towards the place of fire, the more its avenues were obstructed by soldiers " and beggars carrying off goods of all sorts. The Exchange was now a vast furnace, with burning " beams falling on all sides. Nothing was heard but the crackling of flames, and the noise of the " doors that were broken open, till all at once a dreadful crash was occasioned by the falling of a " vault. Cottons, muslins, in short, the most costly productions of Europe and Asia, burnt with " violence. In the cellars were accumulated sugar, oil, vitriol, &c.—all these objects consumed at " once in subterraneous warehouses, sent forth torrents of flame through thick iron gates, which pre-

" sented a striking image of the gates of hell. It was a spectacle both terrible and affecting; for " even the most hardened mind *must* be," says the friend of Buonaparte, " struck with a conviction " that so great a calamity would some day call forth the divine vengeance upon the *author* of such " crimes. What were our feelings when we saw on the following morning, with the dawn of day, " Sept. 16th, that the fire raged on all sides, and that the wind, blowing with violence, spread the " flames in every direction! The most heart-rending scene which my imagination could ever have " conceived, even at reading the most afflicting accounts in ancient and modern history, now pre- " sented itself before my eyes. A great part of the population of Moscow, frightened at our arrival, " hid themselves in the interior of their houses; they were now leaving those asylums when the fire " penetrated them. These trembling wretches, without uttering the least imprecation, brought out " from their hiding-places their most precious effects; others, of greater sensibility, entirely given " up to the feelings of nature, saved nothing but their children, who were clasped in their arms; " old people, borne down by grief rather than by age, could hardly follow their families, and some " expired near their houses, now become a heap of ruins. All those palaces whose spires we had " seen dazzling in the sun, fell with a dreadful crash; the hospitals too, which contained more than " 20,000 wounded, soon began to burn; many were lost in the flames.—But how shall I describe the " tumultuous proceedings," continues the narrator, " when permission was granted to pillage this " immense city? Soldiers, suttlers, galley-slaves, and prostitutes, were running through the streets, " penetrating into the deserted palaces, taking away every thing which could gratify their avarice. " Some were covering themselves with stuffs worked in gold and silk; others, without any discrimi- " nation, placed rich and costly furs on their shoulders. Towards evening, when Napoleon did not " think himself any longer safe in a town, the ruin of which seemed unavoidable, he left the Kremlin, " and established himself with his suite in the castle of Peterskoë. When I saw him pass by, I " could not behold without abhorrence the chief of a barbarous expedition, who endeavoured to " escape the just marks of public indignation by seeking the darkest road—but in vain; from all sides " the flames seemed to pursue him, and extending over his guilty head, reminded me of the torches " of the Eumenides pursuing the criminals who were destined to the Furies. The soldier, now sti- " mulated by an ardent desire of pillage, ventured into the midst of burning vapours; they walked " in blood, treading upon dead bodies, while fragments and burning coals fell on their murderous " hands. Desirous of terminating the recital of this horrible catastrophe, I shall pass over in " silence many circumstances, when the fire had reached all parts of Moscow, and the whole city " was one immense flame."

W. Heath del.t

T. Sutherland aquat.t

FLIGHT OF BONAPARTE FROM THE BATTLE OF KRASNOI.

Published 1st April 1814 by J. Jenkins, 48 Strand

THE RETREAT OF BUONAPARTE FROM KRASNOE.

In relating the horrible scenes which passed during the burning of Moscow, it became our task to detail the sufferings of an innocent people, the victims of a horde of civilized barbarians. We have now to show how the hand of retributive justice visited these evils on the head of the destroyer of nations; and for this purpose we shall again resort to the faithful narrative of Labaume.

" Our real misery," says the Frenchman, " was disguised by an apparent abundance: we had " neither bread nor meat, yet our tables were covered with sweetmeats, syrups, and dainties; coffee " and all sorts of wines, served in China or crystal vases, made it appear, that with us luxury was " nearly allied to poverty: but at this time we were comparatively revelling in plenty. From Mos- " cow we departed to Malo-Jaroslavitz; but this town, where we had once fought, was no longer in " existence—we could not distinguish the lines of the streets for the numerous dead bodies with " which they were strewed. On all sides we saw nothing but the scattered remains of human forms. " The houses formed a pile of ruins, and under these burning ashes appeared skeletons half con- " sumed. Towards the afternoon Napoleon having arrived with a numerous suite, calmly surveyed " the field of battle, and heard without emotion the doleful cries of our unhappy wounded who de- " manded assistance. ' But two battles more like this,' said the soldiers, ' and Napoleon will be " ' without an army.' November 6 we marched towards Smolensko, with an ardour which redoubled " our strength. The thought that in three days we should reach the end of our accumulated mis- " fortunes, filled us with the most intoxicating joy; when suddenly the atmosphere, which had hi- " therto been so brilliant, was clouded by cold and dark vapours. The sun, enveloped by the " thickest mists, disappeared from our sight, and the snow, falling in large flakes, in an instant ob- " scured the day, and confounded the earth with the sky; the wind, furiously blowing, howled " dreadfully through the forests, and overwhelmed the firs already beat down with ice, while the " country around, as far as the eye could reach, presented unbroken one white and savage appear- " ance. Our soldiers, vainly struggling with the snow and the tempest, which rushed upon them " with the force of a whirlwind, could no longer distinguish the road, and falling into the ditches " which bordered it, there found a grave. The others pressed on towards the end of their journey,

" scarcely able to drag themselves along, badly clothed, with nothing to eat, nothing to drink, and " groaning with pain. How many unfortunate beings on that dreadful day, dying of cold and fa- " mine, struggled hard with the agonies of death! Stretched on the road, we could distinguish " them on the heaps of snow which covered them, and which almost at every step formed little un- " dulations, like so many graves; at the same time, vast flights of ravens, abandoning the plain to " take refuge in the neighbouring forests, croaked mournfully as they passed over our heads; and " troops of dogs, which had followed us from Moscow, and lived solely on our mangled remains, " howled around us, as if they would hasten the period when we were to become their prey. From " this day the army lost its courage and its military attitude. How deplorable was the situation of " these poor wretches! Tormented by hunger, we saw them run after every horse the moment it " fell; they devoured it raw like dogs, and fought among themselves for the mangled limbs. On " crossing the Wop, for more than a league the greatest luxuries in furniture brought from Moscow " strewed the road. I saw many figures of antique bronze, exquisite paintings, and chandeliers of " the greatest value. I saw among the rest a cup of the most beautiful workmanship, on which was " depicted the sublime compositions of Marcus Sextus. I took it up, and drank from it some of the " waters of the Wop, full of dirt and ice, and then cast it from me with indifference. Among the " victims of the horrors of war, no one inspired greater interest than the young and interesting " Fanny. Beautiful, affectionate, amiable, and lively, with every quality capable of seducing the " most obdurate heart—I saw her, no longer able to walk, clinging to the tail of a horse, and thus " dragged along until she died, unpitied and unheeded.—At length Buonaparte, expecting his re- " treat from Smolensko and Krasnöe to be cut off, and not knowing how to bear up against so many " disgraces, on that day, for the first time, held a grand council, at which all the generals of di- " vision and marshals of the empire assisted. This being finished, Napoleon went out from his " cabinet, followed by the grand ecuyer, the marshal of the palace, and General Lefebvre Desnou- " ettes. Being seated in his carriage, he placed at his side General Desnouettes; he burnt part of " his equipage, and departed in his carriage accompanied by his chasseurs and the Polish lancers of " his guard. The carriage was filled with furs, and Napoleon wore a pelisse and bonnet of sable- " skin, which prevented him from feeling the severity of the weather."

Satiated with the horrible description of what the French army suffered, we shall not further follow the narrator, who, after this flight, depicts miseries to which those above described are as nothing; when the soldiers, suffering for the cupidity of their leader, cursed, bitterly cursed his existence as they stiffened on the inhospitable ground, which received them in death!

W. Heath Del.

Aquatinted by Sutherland

BONAPARTE'S FLIGHT in DISGUISE from RUSSIA, 1811.

London Published March 1st 1814 by J. Jenkins 48 Strand.

BUONAPARTE'S FLIGHT IN DISGUISE FROM RUSSIA,

1812.

THE continued disasters which now followed the French arms, could no longer be concealed from the inhabitants of France, whom various reports had taught to believe, that Buonaparte was still victorious. His flight was not only inevitable from Krasnoë alone, but he was obliged to leave Russia altogether. We learn from the dispatches of Admiral Tchichagoff, that Buonaparte fled on horseback, and that he was near being caught at a small town called Syzemsk, on the road to Wilna, where he had alighted at a miserable hut for refreshment. A party of Cossacks rushed into the house, and compelled him to leap through a window and escape in disguise, while nineteen of his followers were fighting for his life. Thus was he compelled finally to abandon his army to the inhospitable climes of Russia, the command of it devolving on Murat, and to make his escape incognito in a sledge. He travelled under the name of Count Vicenza, and arrived on the 14th December at Dresden; whence pursuing his journey, he took the road to Leipsic and Mentz, and arrived in Paris on the 18th.

Extract from the 29th Bulletin of the Grand Army, dated MOLODETSCHNO, *December* 3, 1812.

To the 6th November the weather was fine, and the movements of the army executed with the greatest success. The cold weather began on the 7th: from that moment we every night lost several hundred horses, that died in consequence of bivouacking. Arrived at Smolensko, we had already lost many cavalry and artillery horses. The Russian army from Volhynia was opposed to our right. Our right left the Minsk line of operations, and took for the pivot of its operations the Warsaw line. On the 9th, the emperor was informed, at Smolensko, of this change in the line of operations, and conceived what the enemy would do. However hard it appeared to him to put himself in motion during so cruel a season, the new state of things demanded it. He expected to arrive at Minsk, or at least upon the Beresina, before the enemy. On the 13th he quitted Smolensko, and on the 16th slept at Krasnoë. The cold, which began on the 7th, suddenly increased, and on the 14th, 15th, and 16th, the thermometer was 16 and 18 degrees below the freezing point. The roads were covered with ice; the cavalry, artillery, and baggage horses perished every night, not only by hundreds, but

by thousands, particularly the German and French horses: in a few days more than 30,000 horses perished. Our cavalry were on foot, our artillery and our baggage were without conveyance. It was necessary to abandon and destroy a good part of our cannon, ammunition, and provisions. This army, so fine on the 6th, was very different on the 14th, almost without cavalry, without artillery, without transports. Without cavalry we could not reconnoitre a quarter of a league's distance; without artillery we could not risk a battle, and firmly await it: it was requisite to march in order not to be constrained to a battle, which the want of ammunition prevented us from desiring; it was requisite to occupy a certain space, not to be turned, and that too without cavalry, which led and connected the columns. This difficulty, joined to a cold which suddenly came on, rendered our situation miserable. Those men whom nature had not sufficiently fortified to be above all the chances of fate and fortune, appeared shook, lost their gaiety, their good humour, and dreamed but of misfortunes and catastrophes; those whom she had created superior to every thing, preserved their gaiety and their ordinary manners, and saw fresh glory in the different difficulties that were to be surmounted. The enemy, who saw upon the roads traces of that frightful calamity which had overtaken the French army, endeavoured to take advantage of it. He surrounded all the columns with his Cossacks, who carried off, like the Arabs in the deserts, the trains and carriages which separated. This contemptible cavalry, which only makes a noise, and is not capable of penetrating through a company of voltigeurs, rendered themselves formidable by favour of certain circumstances. Nevertheless, the enemy had to repent of all the serious attempts which he wished to undertake; they were overthrown by the viceroy, before whom they were placed, and lost many men. The Duke of Elchingen with 3000 men had blown up the ramparts of Smolensko: he was surrounded, and found himself in a critical position, but he extricated himself from it with that intrepidity for which he is distinguished. After having kept the enemy at a distance from him during the whole day of the 18th, and constantly repulsed him, at night he made a movement on the right, passed the Borysthenes, and deceived all the calculations of the enemy. On the 19th the army passed the Borysthenes at Orza, and the Russian army being fatigued, and having lost a great number of men, ceased from its attempts.

The remainder of this Bulletin admits much, but attempts to conceal more. The battle of the Beresina was fought on the 28th, and on the 29th the French army is stated to have remained on the field of battle. On the 30th it proceeded; and on the 3d December the head-quarters (which must be understood as being those of Buonaparte himself and his corps of officers) were at Molodetschno, whence the Bulletin is dated. The main body of the army was left behind, with few officers, without cavalry, and without artillery, to make its way as fast as its worn out state would admit.

W. Heath del.t

T. Sutherland sculp.t

BATTLE OF CASTALLA, April 13th 1813.

London, Pub. July 1-1816 by J. Jenkins, 48 Strand

THE BATTLE OF CASTALLA,

APRIL 13, 1813.

THIS gallant affair is another proof, if more were wanting, that valour and perseverance are capable of overcoming every obstacle arising either from the natural impediments of a country abounding in declivities, or the opposition of an army vastly superior in number. At the battle of Castalla Marshal Suchet commanded in person, and found, to his cost, his army wholly defeated, with considerable loss, by a small advance of the British forces, which, at the point of the bayonet, forced his chosen troops to retreat. Our illustration represents the contest on the height with the advanced troops under the command of the gallant Colonel Adam, to whom so much praise is justly given by Lieutenant-General Murray. The artist has also represented a singular circumstance which happened at this battle. A French officer was seen several times during the conflict accompanied by his dog, which, after he was slain, remained close by his side, until a casual shot killed the animal also, that had, during the engagement, continued to guard the body of his master.

On the 12th, about noon, says Sir John Murray, Marshal Suchet began his attack on the advance of the army, posted at Biar, under the command of Colonel Adam. Colonel Adam's orders were to fall back upon Castalla, but yet to dispute the passage with the enemy, which he did with the utmost gallantry and skill for five hours, though attacked by a force infinitely superior to that which he commanded. The enemy's advance occupied the pass that evening, and Colonel Adam took up the ground in a position which had been allotted him. On the 13th, at noon, the enemy's columns of attack were formed, composed of three divisions of infantry, a corps of cavalry of 1600 men, and a formidable train of artillery. The position of the allied army was extensive: the left was posted on a strong range of hills, occupied by Major-General Whittingham's division of Spanish troops, and the advance of the allied army under Colonel Adam. The remainder of the position

was covered by a strong ravine, behind which Lieutenant-General Clinton was stationed, supported by three battalions of General Roche's division, as a column of reserve. Marshal Suchet advanced his columns to the foot of the hills, and his troops, with the greatest bravery, stormed the whole line. But, gallantly as the attack was made, the defence of the height was equally brilliant, for at every point the enemy was repulsed, and at many with the bayonet. A most gallant charge of the 2d batt. 27th, led by Colonel Adam and Lieut.-Col. Reeves, decided the fate of the day in that part of the field. He suffered a very severe loss; our gallant troops pursued him for some distance, and drove him with precipitation on his battalions of reserve upon the plain. The lines of the allies were scarcely formed, when he began to retreat from the valley, where they had hoped to attack him, and he was forced over that pass, which the French troops had so exultingly crossed in the morning. The action terminated at dusk. The loss of the enemy amounted to 3000 men; upwards of 800 were buried in front of only one part of the line of the allied army, and he carried with him an immense number of wounded.—Sir John Murray proceeds to recommend to Lord Bathurst, for the Regent's approbation, Colonel Adam, who commanded the advance: he was wounded in the beginning of the attack, and claims the first place in his list. The skill, judgment, and gallantry displayed by General Whittingham rival, though they cannot surpass, those of Colonel Adam. The advance consisted only of the 2d batt. 27th regt. commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Reeves; the 1st Italian regt. commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Burke; the Calabrian free corps, by Major Carey; one rifle company of the 3d and 8th; the King's German legion, by Captains Lueder and Brauns, of that corps; and a troop of foreign hussars, under the orders of Captain Jacks of the 20th dragoons; with four mountain-guns, in charge of Captain Aulim, royal artillery. These were opposed to nearly 6000 of the enemy. A corps, under the command of Colonel Cassons, drove a French grenadier battalion, which had gained the summit of the hill, into the vale below. Honourable mention is also made of Colonels Romero, Campbell, Casteros, and Lieutenant-Colonel Ochoa; Major-General Donkin, Quarter-Master, and Major Keenah; Lieutenant-Colonel Halcomb and Major Williamson; also Captains Lacy, Thompson, and Gilmour, of the different brigades of guns; and Lieutenant Patten of the flying artillery.

Names of Officers killed.—Lieutenants Thompson and Hazlebach.——*Wounded.*—Colonel Adam; Major Favenge; Lieutenants M'Dougall (since dead), Duhigg, Jamieson, Freytag, Appulin, Martinach, and Segspor; and Ensign Monti.

W. Heath del. Etched by J. Clarke. M. Dubourg aqua.

ENTRANCE OF LORD WELLINGTON INTO SALAMANCA;

AT THE HEAD OF A REGIMENT OF HUSSARS — MAY 20TH 1813.

London. Pub.d June 1.1815. by J. Jenkins, 48 Strand.

THE ENTRANCE OF LORD WELLINGTON INTO SALAMANCA,

MAY 20, 1813.

THE campaign of 1813 began at a late period of the year, but Lord Wellington, during the intermediate time, was not inactive. When the positive duties of the field did not require his immediate superintendence, his energetic mind was constantly employed in framing such preparatory measures as would best secure success whenever the period might arrive for him to commence military operations. In December he undertook a journey to Cadiz, in order to arrange with the Cortes some definitive matters preparatory to the ensuing campaign. He arrived on the 24th of the month, and was respectfully waited on by a deputation from the Cortes; when having transacted with them the business which induced him to repair thither, he returned by the way of Lisbon. The immediate object of Lord Wellington in visiting the Cortes at Cadiz, was connected with a decree issued by that body, for the purpose of rendering more efficient the powers of the commanders of armies, drawing a line between their authority and that of the civil governors and principal counsellors of provinces, and providing for the maintenance of each army. The Regency issued an order, soon after his lordship's departure, for a section of the general staff to attend upon him, as the channel of communication between him as commander in chief and all parts of the army.

It may be proper to mention here, as events immediately resulting from the battle of Salamanca, that the thanks of both Houses of Parliament were unanimously voted to Lord Wellington in December 1812, and a grant of 100,000*l.* to be laid out in the purchase of lands to that value, as a reward for his eminent

services. We shall now proceed to a brief statement of some operations which preceded his lordship's entrance into Salamanca.

The French, who were cantoned on the upper Tormes, began to put themselves in motion about the middle of February; and on the 20th of that month they made an attack upon a post at Bejar, occupied by Lieutenant-Colonel Harrison, under the command of Sir Rowland Hill. The enemy consisted of about 1500 infantry and 100 cavalry, led by the General of Division Foy; but they were gallantly repulsed with considerable loss. After this affair, the movements of the enemy indicated an intention of concentrating themselves in the northern and north-eastern provinces, and they still continued moving from the Tagus to the Douro. After a variety of movements by the French, which, while they proved that they scarcely knew what course to adopt, precluded Lord Wellington from determining upon any positive counter plan of operations, at length, on the 20th May, 1813, his lordship entered Salamanca, as represented in the annexed illustration, at the head of a regiment of hussars. The French General Villatte had retired in part, but was closely pressed in his retreat, and lost 300 of his rear-guard. The town of Salamanca was not in the least injured by the enemy. At that time the French armies of Portugal, the centre, and the south, which were before Lord Wellington, consisted of 55,000 infantry and 7000 horse.

W. Heath. del.t

T. Sutherland. sculp.t

BATTLE OF MORALES — June 2nd 1813.

London, Pub: Sept.r 1.1815. by J. Jenkins, 46 Strand.

THE BATTLE OF MORALES,

JUNE 2, 1813.

AMONG the contributors to the Military Achievements of Great Britain and her Allies, the cavalry of the English army have gained themselves a wreath of never-fading glory; and the brilliant affair which we are about to communicate to our readers, may justly be considered as one of the most dashing exploits that perhaps occurred during our warfare in the Peninsula.

Copy of a Letter from Colonel GRANT, *inclosed in a Dispatch from the Marquis of* WELLINGTON *to Lord* BATHURST, *dated Morales, June 2,* 1813.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to acquaint your lordship, that on approaching Morales this morning with the hussar brigade, the French cavalry appeared in considerable force near that place. The 10th royal hussars were immediately brought forward under the orders of Major Robarts, who attacked the advanced squadrons of the enemy in the most gallant manner: their front line made a determined resistance, but was instantly overpowered by the irresistible impetuosity of the 10th hussars, which being now supported by the 18th, the 15th being in reserve, reached their second line, and drove it, with loss, to the heights two miles in front of Morales; a position which the enemy occupied with a large force of cavalry and infantry, and where the remains of their shattered squadrons took shelter under cover of their guns. It is with much satisfaction I acquaint your lordship, that nothing could exceed the steadiness and bravery of the troops in this affair. I have, however, to regret the loss of a very promising young officer, Lieutenant Cotton of the 10th hussars, who was killed in the midst of the enemy's

ranks. I am sorry to add, that Captain Lloyd was wounded and taken prisoner, but has been left at Pedrosa del Rey, having given his parole to the enemy. His wound is severe, but not dangerous.

I have the honour to be, &c.

G. GRANT.

We feel ourselves under an obligation, in justice to the bravery of Colonel Grant, to insert Lord Wellington's remark on this brilliant affair.

" The enemy were overthrown and pursued for many miles, and 210 pri-
" soners, with two officers and many horses, fell into the hands of the English.
" This affair reflects great credit upon Major Robarts and the 10th hussars, and
" upon Colonel Grant, under whose direction they acted."

W.Heath, Del. Etched by I. Clark. Aquatinted by M. Dubourg.

BATTLE of VITTORIA, June 21, 1813.

London, Pub. by Jenkins 48, Strand.

THE BATTLE OF VITTORIA.

RETREAT OF THE FRENCH.

THE design which illustrates this portion of our work, is taken at a time when the battle raged under the very walls of Vittoria, where the reserve of the French army was attacked by the allied troops under the command of Major-General Oswald. The fore-ground is occupied by the carnage attendant on that important day. In the centre of the plate is represented the attack of the French by our forces, in the retreating order in which they had hoped to gain the high road to France, when their flank was turned by General Graham, and they were obliged to alter their course for Pampeluna. On the left are seen the Horse Guards (Blue), who on that day highly distinguished themselves in supporting the charge on the enemy. Upon the hill above, we see Lord Wellington viewing that retreat, which soon afterwards enabled the allied army to attack the troops of Buonaparte, and drive them even from the very heart of their own capital.

The Battle of Vittoria, which nearly decided the fate of the army of Napoleon, was commenced June 21, 1813, by Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill obtaining possession of the heights of la Puebla, on which the enemy's left rested. The French army was commanded by Joseph Buonaparte, with Marshal Jourdan as Major-General. Lord Wellington reconnoitred the enemy on the 20th, and on the following day the important and decisive Battle of Vittoria was fought. The battle was obstinately contested in this quarter; the Spanish General Murillo was wounded, and Lieutenant-Colonel Cadogan killed, in a gallant charge at the head of the light company of the 71st. General Hill next passed the Zadora, and esta-

blished himself at the village of Alava, in front of the enemy's line. At this period, the four divisions forming the centre of the army, advanced to attack his right in the valley of Zadora. This movement decided the French commanders; they waited not for the attack, but began to retreat in good order towards Vittoria. A division of infantry and some cavalry, which he had advanced on the grand road from Vittoria to Bilboa, being driven from the heights covering the villages of Gamarra Major and Abechuco, the retreat by the high road to France was cut off, and he was obliged to return to the road towards Pampeluna; but being unable to hold any position for a sufficient length of time to allow his baggage and artillery to draw off, the whole fell into the hands of the pursuers. In this retreat our troops pressed the enemy so closely, that a squadron of the 10th hussars galloped through Vittoria before the French had time to quit it. King Joseph had just left the town in a carriage and six. Captain Henry Wyndham, who commanded this squadron, gallopped on, overtook the carriage, and fired his pistols into it. King Joseph instantly jumped out, mounted a horse, and rode off. The pursuit was continued, but the king escaped by a mill-dam, which, fortunately for his majesty, separated him from his pursuers. Captain Wyndham, then finding that only two hussars had been able to keep pace with him, and that Joseph had an escort of fifty dragoons, who fired upon him, was obliged to fall back. In the carriage were found Joseph's gold snuff-boxes, trinkets, money, clothes, &c. Marshal Jourdan threw away his baton, or staff, that he might not be known. The Blues took the military chest, in which were 680,000 francs.

In this battle and pursuit, it is presumed, no less than eight French generals were killed, wounded, or taken. General Thevenot and another were made prisoners at Vittoria. Our cavalry was rendered nearly useless, from the nature of the ground, which was intersected with wide ditches.

W.Heath Del. Etched by I.Clark. Aquatinted by M.Dubourg.

BATTLE of VITTORIA, Bringing in the Prisoners.

London Published Dec.1.1814 by J.Jenkins 48 Strand.

THE BATTLE OF VITTORIA.

BRINGING IN THE PRISONERS.

The second plate of this celebrated battle does not exhibit the carnage and active warfare which the artist has represented in the first. The groans of the dying, the thunder of the death-dealing cannon, and the blazon of the trumpet, have ceased, and British arms and British talents are reaping the satisfactory consciousness of having gained a glorious and hard-fought victory. The moderation and mercy of Britons are now exhibited in all the glory of conquest. The deprivations and sorrow which gained this conquest, are forgotten. The living heroes of our country, our deliverers from a foreign yoke, are depicted as receiving the rewards of their valour; while those of our brave countrymen who have sealed their duty with their blood, will live in our hearts among the saviours of nations. Peace to the brave!

The rear of this picture is occupied by the waggons containing the treasure and the plunder of Joseph Buonaparte: while on the left is Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington; he has descended to receive the sword of an illustrious enemy now his prisoner. The Marshal is surrounded by his staff, consisting of Marshal Beresford, Marshal del Campo, the Prince of Orange, &c. &c. and by his aid-de-camp, Lieutenant-Colonel Freemantle.

Among the prisoners, in a carriage, are seen the ladies of Joseph Buonaparte and of General Gerard, who, after being taken by the English, were conducted, with every mark of respect and attention, by Lieutenant-Colonel Freemantle, to the French lines.

The following letter was written on this occasion by Lord Bathurst to the Lord Mayor.

DOWNING-STREET, July 3,
Morning six o'clock.

Lord Bathurst presents his compliments to the Lord Mayor, and has the satisfaction to inform his lordship, that Captain Freemantle has arrived with intelligence of Lord Wellington having obtained a splendid and complete victory over the enemy on the 21st June, near Vittoria; having driven the enemy from all their positions, taken 151 pieces of cannon, 415 waggons of ammunition, all their baggage, provisions, cattle, and treasure, the colours of the 4th battalion of the 100th regiment, Marshal Jourdan's baton of a Marshal of France, and a considerable number of prisoners. Lord Bathurst is happy to add, that the loss of the British is not more than 500 killed, and 2807 wounded, officers included. Captain Freemantle left Lord Wellington on the 25th, in pursuit of the enemy, having taken the only remaining gun they had in the pursuit.

We cannot close this account of the Battle of Vittoria in a way more grateful to our feelings, and more honourable to the brave actors in this battle, than by repeating the observations of Lord Bathurst, made in a neat speech on the motion of thanks to Field-Marshal Lord Wellington. His lordship expatiated on the energy, skill, and great ability evinced by Lord Wellington since the opening of the campaign in Spain, and which had led to the Battle of Vittoria, where they were not only defeated and driven off the field, but they had lost all their artillery, stores, and baggage; in short, every thing that constituted the *material* of an army. They had likewise been compelled to abandon all their military positions on the Ebro, which they had been fortifying for months. In this battle they had displayed less courage than formerly, so that they appeared to be subdued by the superior genius of the British commander. They fought with spirit only on two points, the right and the left. On the latter Colonel Cadogan received the wound which cost him his life. Feeling that it was fatal, he made a last request to his brother soldiers, that they would convey him to a small eminence in the rear. There seated with his back leaning against a tree, he gazed on the field of battle, till death shut his eyes in darkness.

W. Heath del.t

T. Sutherland aqua.t

SIEGE OF S.t SEBASTIAN — July, 1813.

London, Pub. April 1 1815, by J. Jenkins 48 Strand.

THE SIEGE OF ST. SEBASTIAN.

THE town of St. Sebastian lies on a low sandy neck of ground, about three quarters of a mile over from east to west, connecting the main land with a high oblong rocky hill, called Mount Orgullo, about one mile in length along the shore, and half a mile in breadth from the town to the sea on the outside. On the west side of the town is a round bay, called Port Passage, a mile and a half in breadth from east to west, and three quarters of a mile in depth from the entrance to the bottom. Mount Orgullo, or the Hill of St. Sebastian, is very steep and abrupt all round, having a long winding road carried round the west end up to the castle, which is called La Mota, and stands in a very commanding situation. St. Sebastian is strongly fortified on the land side, and is nearly surrounded by water. In the siege of this important place, the incessant firing which was kept up from the battering trains rendered all the guns unserviceable, the whole of which, except eight howitzers, were embarked, and a fresh supply of battery sent from Corunna. No artillery but shells could reach the castle, and fortunately it was not shell-proof.

Extract of a Letter from Sir THOMAS GRAHAM *to Lord* WELLINGTON, *dated July* 27, 1813.

MY LORD,——The attack of the breach on the line wall on the left flank of St. Sebastian took place on the morning of the 28th, when the fall of the tide had left the foot of the wall dry, which was soon after daylight. I am sorry to say, that, notwithstanding the distinguished gallantry of the troops employed, some of whom did force their way into the town, the attack did not succeed. The enemy occupied in force all the defences of the place which look that way, and from which, as well as from all round the breach, they were enabled to bring so destructive a fire of grape and musquetry, flanking and enfilading the columns, and to throw over so many hand-grenades on the troops, that it became necessary to desist from the assault. The loss sustained was therefore severe, especially by the 3d battalion Royal Scots, the leading one of Major-General Hay's brigade, which being on duty in the trenches, formed the column of attack; Major-General Spry's Portuguese brigade, that of Major-General Robinson, and the 4th caçadores of Brigadier-General Wilson, being in reserve in the trenches; the whole under the direction of Major-General Oswald, com-

manding the 5th division. Though this attack has failed, it would be great injustice not to assure your lordship, that the troops conducted themselves with their usual gallantry, and only retired when I thought a further perseverance in the attack would have occasioned an useless sacrifice of brave men. Major-General Hay, Major Fraser, Colonel the Hon. C. F. Greville, and Colonel Cameron commanding the Royal Scots, the 38th and 9th regiments, greatly distinguished themselves. Major Fraser lost his life in the breach, with many of his brave comrades. The conduct, throughout the whole of the operations of the siege hitherto, of the officers and men of the royal artillery and engineers, never was exceeded in indefatigable zeal, activity, and gallantry: and I beg to mention particularly to your lordship Lieutenant-Colonels Dickson, Fraser, and May, and Major W. Smith, of the royal artillery; Lieutenant-Colonels Sir R. Fletcher and Burgoyne, and Majors Elcombe and C. F. Smith, of the royal engineers. The three officers of this corps employed to conduct different parts of the columns of attack, behaved admirably, but suffered severely: Captain Lewis has lost his leg; Lieutenant Jones was wounded in the breach; and Lieutenant Machill, after his return, was killed in the trenches. I beg too to recommend to your lordship Lieutenant Campbell of the 9th, who led the forlorn hope, and was severely wounded in the breach. I have the greatest satisfaction too in assuring your lordship of the most cordial support and assistance afforded me by Sir G. Collier, commanding his Majesty's ships on this coast, and of all the officers and seamen of the squadron employed on shore. No exertion that could be afforded was wanting; and Lieutenant-Colonel Dixon has represented to me, in the strongest terms, the steady and gallant conduct of a detachment of seamen in the batteries under the command of Lieutenant O'Reilly (first of H. M. S. Surveillante), and of their exemplary conduct while on shore. I beg too to mention Mr. D. Marsh, master's mate, acting as lieutenant in the batteries after Lieutenant Dunlop was severely wounded.

I have, &c. T. GRAHAM.

Names of British Officers killed and wounded at the Siege of St. Sebastian, from the 7th to the 27th July.——*Killed.*—Major Fraser; Captains Cameron and Woodham; Lieutenants Machill, Clarke, Anderson, Massey, and Carlisle; and Adjutants Cluff and Thornhill.——*Wounded.*—Lieutenant-Colonels Sir R. Fletcher and Cameron; Major Hon. J. Stanhope; Captains Dubordieu (since dead), Lewis, Argimbeau, Logan, Stewart, Macdonald, Buckley, and Jervaise; Lieutenants Ried, Tap, R. Scott, Armstrong, O'Neil, Campbell, Ruse, and Robinson (since dead); Ensigns Hoskins, Raynolds, and Walsh; Adjutants Hopper (since dead), Harrison, and Crawley; M'Leod, assistant-engineer; and Volunteer Miller.—Detachment of Seamen, Captain Blakeston, and Lieutenants Dunlop and O'Reilly.

W. Heath del.t

T. Sutherland sculp.t

BATTLE OF THE PYRENEES, July 28th 1813.

London Pub. July 1 1815, by J. Jenkins 48 Strand.

THE BATTLE OF THE PYRENNEES,

JULY 28, 1813.

MARSHAL SOULT had been appointed *Lieutenant de l'Empereur*, and commander in chief of the French armies in Spain and the southern provinces of France, by an imperial decree of the 1st of July. He took the command of the army on the 13th, which, having been joined about the same time by the corps which had been in Spain under General Clausel and by other reinforcements, was called the Army of Spain, and was reformed into nine divisions of infantry, forming the right, centre, and left, under the command of General Rielle, Compte d'Erlon, and General Clausel, as lieutenant-generals, and a reserve under General Villatte; and two divisions of dragoons and one of light cavalry, the two former under the command of Generals Treillard and Tilly, and the latter under General Pierre Soult. On the 24th, Marshal Soult collected the right and left wings of his army, with one division of the centre, and two divisions of cavalry, at St. Jean de Pied de Port; and, on the 25th, attacked, with between 30 and 40,000 men, General Byng's post at Roncesvalles. Sir Lowry Cole moved up to his support with the fourth division, and these officers were enabled to maintain their post throughout the day.

On the 25th Lord Wellington was absent at St. Sebastian. The 26th and part of the 27th were spent by the British army in falling back from Zubiri to the neighbourhood of Pampeluna, the former situation being judged by Generals Cole and Picton as untenable; and Lord Wellington having in the mean time come up, joined on the 27th, at Sorauzen. The 28th was passed at Pampeluna, contesting the heights near the valley of the Lanz. The enemy's position became intersected with those of the allies, and being repulsed, in order to extricate them-

selves, they attacked the heights, and the battle became general on this day. Sir R. Hill, who had retreated to the left wing, would have been attacked by the enemy, who had advanced as he receded, had not both their wings been turned, their right by Lord Dalhousie, and their left by General Picton, while Sir Lowry Cole assisted them in front. The result of the whole affair was, that the enemy was driven across the Pyrennees on the 30th, with the loss of 15,000 men, of whom 4000 were prisoners. Our illustration is descriptive of the general battle. The officer leading his men to the charge, represents Major-General Ross, of whom honourable mention is made.

Extract from the Dispatches of Field-Marshal the Marquis of WELLINGTON *to Earl* BATHURST, *dated August* 1, 1813.

We were joined on the morning of the 28th by the 6th division of infantry, and I directed that the heights should be occupied on the left of the valley of the Lanz, and that the 6th division should form across the valley in rear of the left of the 4th division, resting their right on Oricain, and their left upon the heights above-mentioned. The 6th division had scarcely taken up their position, when they were attacked by a very large force of the enemy, which had been assembled in the village of Sorauzen : their front was, however, so well defended by the fire of our own light troops from the heights on the left, and by the fire from the heights occupied by the 4th division and Brigadier-General Campbell's Portuguese brigade, that the enemy were soon driven back with loss from a fire on their front, both flanks, and rear. In order to extricate their troops from the difficulty in which they found themselves, they attacked the height occupied by the 7th caçadores, of which they obtained a momentary possession. They were, however, attacked again by the 7th caçadores, supported by Major-General Ross at the head of his brigade of the 4th division, and were driven down with great loss. The battle now became general along the whole front of the heights occupied by the 4th division, and in every part in our favour. In the course of a contest to drive the enemy from our line, the gallant 4th division, which has so frequently been distinguished in this army, surpassed even their former good conduct; every regiment charged with the bayonet, and the 40th, the 7th, 20th, and 23d, four different times. Their officers set them the example, and Major-General Ross had two horses shot under him. The Portuguese troops also behaved admirably; and I had every reason to be

satisfied with the conduct of the Spanish regiments del Principe and Pravia. I had ordered Lieut.-General Sir R. Hill to march by Lanz upon Lizasso, as soon as I found that Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Picton and Sir Lowry Cole had moved from Zubiri, and Lieutenant-General the Earl of Dalhousie from St. Estevan, to the same place, where both arrived on the 28th, and the 7th division had come to Marcalain. During the night of the 29th and 30th the enemy occupied the crest of the mountain on our left, opposite to the 6th and 7th divisions, which appeared little liable to attack: I, however, determined to dislodge them from their position, and ordered the Earl of Dalhousie to possess himself of the mountain in the front, by which the enemy's right would be turned, and Sir T. Picton to turn their left by the road to Roncesvalles. The Hon. Edward Pakenham and Major-Gen. Byng attacked and carried the village of Sorauzen. Sir Lowry Cole attacked the front of the enemy's main position with the 7th caçadores, supported by the 11th Portuguese regiment, the 40th, and the battalions under Col. Byngham, consisting of the Queen's and the 53d. These operations obliged the enemy to abandon a position which is one of the strongest and most difficult of access I have yet seen occupied by troops. Major-Gen. Byng took in Elizonda a large convoy going to the enemy, and made many prisoners; and he likewise possessed himself of the valley of Bartan and of the position of the Puerta de Maya. We have this day continued the pursuit of the enemy, and much baggage and many prisoners have been taken. Before this attack the enemy had been considerably reinforced and re-equipped after their last defeat; they made a most formidable attempt to relieve the blockade of Pampeluna with the whole of their force, excepting their reserve under General Villatte, which remained in front of our troops on the great road from Irun. The enemy's expectations of success beyond the point of raising the blockade of Pampeluna were certainly very sanguine: they brought into Spain a large body of cavalry and a great number of guns, but as these could not be used, they were sent back to France, where they arrived in safety.—I was much indebted to Lieutenant-Generals the Earl of Dalhousie and L. Cole, and to Major-Generals Anson, Ross, and Byng, and Brigadier-General Campbell of the Portuguese service. All the officers commanding and the officers of the regiments were remarkable for their gallantry; but I particularly observed Lieutenant-Colonel O'Toole of the 7th caçadores in the charge upon the enemy on our left. I have again to draw your lordship's attention to the valuable assistance I received throughout these operations from Quarter-Master-General Murray and Major-General Pakenham, and the officers of those departments; and from Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Fitzroy Somerset, Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, and the officers of my personal staff. Our wounded

are but few, and they have received the utmost care from Dr. M'Gregor, the inspector of hospitals. I transmit this dispatch by his Serene Highness the Prince of Orange, who had a horse shot under him on the 28th July.

(Signed), WELLINGTON.

Names of British Officers killed and wounded on the 28th July.

Killed.—Staff, Maj. Roverea, Aide-de-Camp to Lieut.-Gen. Sir L. Cole.—K. G. L. 1st line batt. Capt. Avenant.—7th Foot, 1st batt. Capt. Fernie.—20th Foot, Capt. M'Kenzie.—23d Foot, 1st batt. Capts. Stainford and Walker, Volunteer Barnet.—27th Foot, 3d batt. Capt. Whyte, Adj. Burne.—40th Foot, 1st batt. Lieut. Galway.—28th Foot, 1st batt. Lieut. Lima, Ens. Parsons.

Wounded.—General staff, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. A. Gordon, Aide-de-Camp to the commander of the forces, severely; Lieut.-Col. Waters, A. A. G. slightly.—2d, or Queen's, Lieut. Hutton, severely.—7th Foot, 1st batt. Maj. Despard; Capts. Crowder, Orr, Hamerton, and Wemyss; Lieuts. Logan, Fraser, Nunn, King, and Garrett, severely.—11th Foot, 1st batt. Capt. Wrenn; Lieuts. Moore and Christian, severely; Lieut. Daniel, slightly.—20th Foot, Capt. Jackson, severely; Capt. Murray, slightly; Lieuts. Bainbrigge and Lewis, severely; Lieut. Connor, slightly.—23d Foot, 1st batt. Lieut. Nevil, severely; Lieuts. Brice and Harris, slightly; Adj. M'Lellan, severely.—27th Foot, 3d batt. Capt. Hamilton, slightly; Lieuts. Pratt, Pollock, Hanby, and Drew, severely; Ens. Radcliffe, severely; Ens. Ovens, slightly; Ens. Clunes, severely; Surgeon Wray, slightly.—31st Foot, 2d batt. Quar.-Master M'Intosh, slightly.—32d Foot, 1st batt. Major Wood, (Lieut.-Col.) severely; Volunteer Lloyd, slightly.—36th Foot, Lieut. Smith, severely; Ens. Skerry, slightly.—40th Foot, 1st batt. Lieuts. Glynn, O'Dogherty, and Carter, slightly; Ens. Smith, severely.—48th Foot, 1st batt. Maj. White and Capt. Wood, severely; Lieuts. Cuthbertson, Duke, Robinson, Vandermeulen, and Pountney, severely; Lieut. Johnston, slightly.—57th Foot, 1st batt. Capt. Burrows, slightly; Lieut. Price and Volunteer Campbell, severely.—61st Foot, 1st batt. Capt. Charlton and Lieut. O'Kearney, slightly; Volunteer Leebody, severely.—79th Foot, 1st batt. Volunteer Kynock, severely.—91st Foot, 1st batt. Capt. Lowrie, severely; Lieut. A. Maclean, severely; Lieuts. R. Stewart and Marshall, slightly; Ensigns M'Farlain and J. Omerston, slightly.

W.Heath del.

T.Sutherland sculp.

STORMING OF S^T. SEBASTIAN, Aug^t. 31^st. 1813.

London Pub. Nov^r. 1 1815, by J. Jenkins, 48 Strand

THE STORMING OF ST. SEBASTIAN,

AUGUST 31, 1813.

THE fire against the fort of St. Sebastian was opened on the 26th August, and directed against the towers which flanked the curtain on the eastern face, against the demi-bastion on the south-east angle, and the termination of the curtain of the southern face. All that was deemed practicable to carry into execution, in order to facilitate the approach to the breaches before made in the wall of the town, was effected on the 30th August; and another breach having been made at the termination of the curtain, the place was stormed on the 31st, at eleven o'clock in the morning, carried, and 670 prisoners made; the remainder of the garrison retreating to the castle. On the 8th September, 54 pieces of ordnance opened against the castle at ten a. m. and with such effect, that before one p. m. a flag of truce was hoisted by the enemy, and terms for surrendering agreed upon. Thus fell St. Sebastian, the northern Gibraltar of Spain, at a season of the year when the possession became doubly valuable to the allied army. It is impossible, by any description, to give an adequate idea of the skill and bravery displayed by the British army in the siege and storm of this important place; their courage, perseverance, and exertion, were perhaps never equalled, certainly never surpassed. Their uniform contempt of unremitting danger justly entitles them to the admiration which heroism ever claims; while their strict regard to discipline and to the arduous duties of their several stations, was highly honourable to them both as soldiers and as men. Instances of heroic spirit were frequently displayed, which the liberal historian might dwell upon with the warmest applause; but to particularize them here, would swell this work far beyond the plan which has been laid down. Each corps, as it equally participated in the perils and glories of the siege, is entitled to its equal proportion of military fame; but none surely will

deem it a partial and invidious selection, if the royal artillery are deemed deserving of a more particular renown. Their duty led them to be constantly in the batteries and trenches, and where so much was effected by the ordnance, their services may be supposed to be preeminent.

Copy of a Dispatch from Sir T. GRAHAM *to Lord* WELLINGTON, *dated Oyarzun, Sept.* 1, 1813.

MY LORD,——In obedience to your lordship's orders of the preceding day, to attack and form a lodgement on the breach of St. Sebastian, which now extended to the left, so as to embrace the outermost tower, the end and front of the curtain immediately over the left bastion, as well as the faces of the bastion itself, the assault took place at eleven o'clock a. m. yesterday; and I have the honour to report to your lordship, that the heroic perseverance of the troops concerned, was at last crowned with success. The column of attack was formed of the 2d brigade of the 5th division, commanded by Major-General Robinson, with an immediate support of detachments; and having in reserve the remainder of the 5th division, consisting of Major-General Sprye's Portuguese brigade, and the 1st brigade under Major-General Hay, as also the 5th battalion of caçadores under Major Hill; the whole under the direction of Sir James Leith. The column, in filing out of the right of the trenches, was, as before, exposed to a heavy fire of shells and grape-shot, and a mine was exploded in the left angle of the counterscarp of the horn-work, which did great damage, but did not check the ardour of the troops in advancing to the attack. There was never any thing so fallacious as the external appearance of the breach; without some description, the almost insuperable difficulties of the breach cannot be estimated. Notwithstanding its great extent, there was but one point where it was possible to enter, and there by single files. All the inside of the wall to the right of the curtain formed a perpendicular scarp of at least twenty feet to the level of the streets; so that the narrow ridge of the curtain itself, formed by the breaching of its end and front, was the only accessible point. During the suspension of the operations of the siege, from want of ammunition, the enemy had prepared every means of defence which he could devise; so that great numbers of men were covered by intrenchments and traverses, in the horn-work, on the ramparts of the curtain, and inside of the town opposite to the breach, and ready to pour a most destructive fire of musquetry on both flanks of the approach to the top of the narrow ridge of the curtain. Every thing that the most determined bravery could attempt, was repeatedly tried in vain by the troops, who were brought forward from the trenches in succession. No man outlived the attempt to gain the ridge; and though the slope of the ridge afforded shelter from the enemy's musquetry, yet still the nature of

the stone rubbish prevented the great exertions of the engineers and working parties from being able to form a lodgement for the troops, exposed to the shells and grape from the batteries of the castle, as was particularly directed, in obedience to your lordship's instructions; and at all events a secure lodgement could never have been obtained without occupying a part of the curtain. In this almost desperate state of the attack, after consulting with Colonel Dickson, commanding the royal artillery, I ventured to order the guns to be turned against the curtain. A heavy fire of artillery was directed against it, passing a few feet only over the heads of our troops on the breach, and was kept up with a precision of practice beyond all example. Meanwhile I accepted the offer of a part of General Bradford's Portuguese brigade, to ford the river near its mouth. The advance of the 1st battalion, 13th regiment, under Major Snodgrass, over the open beach and across the river, and of a detachment of the 24th, under Lieutenant-Colonel M'Bean, in support, was made in the handsomest style, under a very severe fire of grape. Major Snodgrass attacked and finally carried the small breach on the right of the great one; and Lieutenant-Colonel M'Bean's detachment occupied the right of the great breach. Observing now the effect of the admirable fire of the batteries against the curtain, though the enemy was so much covered, a great effort was ordered to be made to gain the high ridge at all hazards, at the same time that an attempt should be made to storm the horn-work. It fell to the lot of the 2d brigade of the 5th division, under Colonel the Hon. C. Greville, to move out of the trenches for this purpose; and the 3d battalion of the Royal Scots, under Lieutenant-Colonel Barnes, supported by the 38th, under Lieutenant-Colonel Miles, fortunately arrived to assault the breach of the curtain, about the time when an explosion on the rampart of the curtain (occasioned by the fire of the artillery) created some confusion among the enemy. The narrow pass being gained, was maintained, after a severe conflict; and the troops on the right of the breach having, about this time, succeeded in forcing the barricadoes on the top of the narrow line wall, found their way into the houses that join it. Thus, after an assault which lasted above two hours, under the most trying circumstances, a firm footing was obtained. It was impossible to restrain the impetuosity of the troops, and in an hour more the enemy were driven from all the complication of defences prepared in the streets, suffering a severe loss in their retreat to the castle, and leaving the whole town in our possession.

Though it must be evident to your lordship, that the troops were all animated with the most enthusiastic and devoted gallantry, and that all are entitled to the highest commendation; yet I am sure your lordship will wish to be informed more particularly concerning those, who, from their situations, had opportunities of gaining peculiar distinction. Sir J. Leith justified in the fullest

manner the confidence reposed in his tried judgment and distinguished gallantry, conducting and directing the attack, till obliged to be reluctantly carried off, after receiving a contusion on the breast, and having his left arm broken. Major-General Hay succeeded to the command, and ably conducted the attack to the last. Sir J. Leith expresses his obligations to Generals Hay and Robinson, and to Lieutenant-Colonels Berkeley and Gomm. General Hay mentions in terms of great praise the excellent conduct of Major-General Sprye, commanding the Portuguese brigade, of the Hon. C. Greville, in command of the 2d brigade, and of the conspicuous gallantry of Lieutenant-Colonel Barnes, in the successful assault of the curtain with the brave battalion of the Royal Scots; and also of the exemplary conduct of Lieutenant-Colonels Cameron, Miles, Cooke, and Hunt, and all the officers and troops engaged. I have next to repeat the expressions of my highest satisfaction with the conduct of the officers of the royal artillery and engineers. Your lordship will now permit me to call your attention to the conduct of that distinguished officer, Major-General Oswald, who had the temporary command of the 5th division, in Sir J. Leith's absence, during the whole of the campaign, and who resigned the command on Sir J. Leith's arrival on the 30th ultimo.

British Officers killed.—Lieut.-Col. Sir R. Fletcher; Majors Crawford and Kelly; Captains Rhodes, Collyer, Rose, Werge, Hodges, and Scott; Lieuts. Macguire, Carrol, Fawson, Jameson, E. Fraser, R. Lewyn, R. Morant, Hardinge, M'Guchin, Lawrence, jun. Wheatley, O'Connell, Short, Norris, Harvest, Hon. W. C. Percy, Vevers, G. A. S. Fane, and Pyne; Ensigns Boyd, Montford, Bakewell, Campbell, Bennet, Pack, O'Hara, and L. Watson; Volunteers G. Kennison and J. Crawston.

British Officers wounded.—Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. Leith; Major-Generals Oswald and Robinson; Lieut.-Cols. Burgoyne, Piper, Cameron, and Hunt; Capts. Williamson, Fletcher, Ferrars, Shelton, Murray, Hussey, Livesay, Oglander, Gray, R. Campbell, Fothergill, Pilkington, and Heine; Lieuts. Barney, Marshall, Clarke, Holbrooke, Suckling, Armstrong, Macdonald, Le Blanc, Haywood, R. Dale, W. M'Adam, J. Ogle, Griffiths, Tittle, Cross, Sandwith, Lawrence, sen. Hopper, Freer, Turton (since dead), Power, Nason, Johnson, Kendall, Agar, Hovenden, Duncan, Freese, A. Campbell, H. Hartford, Stewart, Browne, Carmichael, Hamilton, Percival, Rossin, and Halson; Ensigns Burrard (since dead), Chaplain, Hyde, M'Alpin, Reddy, Hall, Burke, and Edwards; Volunteers Dobb and Bennet.

The castle of St. Sebastian surrendered on the 8th September, when the garrison, consisting of 80 officers and 1756 men, became prisoners of war.

I. Sutherland aquat.t

DEATH OF MOREAU, BEFORE DRESDEN, Aug.t 1813.

THE DEATH OF MOREAU,

August 28, 1813.

The exit of this general, which occurred at the battle of Dresden, was that of a great and a brave hero. The persecution he suffered from Buonaparte conveys an useful lesson to posterity, and teaches, that no abilities can save us from the disgrace of a connection with an unprincipled man, however great and splendid may be his talents. Napoleon and Moreau were cotemporary and successful generals; the former once condescended to compliment his rival on his victories. Presenting him with a brace of pistols, he said, "I would have your battles en-" graved on them, but there is not room." The soldiers of Napoleon, at length, were known to drink the health of his rival, and the fate of Moreau was sealed.

General Moreau was in earnest conversation with the Emperor Alexander in the midst of the battle, and in the act of giving his opinion on some military movements, while passing with the Emperor of Russia behind a Prussian battery, to which two French batteries were answering, one in front and the other in flank, and the British minister, Lord Cathcart, and Major-General Sir Robert Wilson were listening to him, when a ball struck his thigh, and almost carried off one of his legs, passed through his horse, and carried away the calf of his other leg. He uttered a deep groan, but immediately after the first agony of pain was over, he observed, "Soyez tranquilles, Messieurs, " c'est mon sort:" and leaning on Colonel Rappatel, who supported him in his arms, he observed, "Though I am lost, to die in so good a cause, and in the presence of the Emperor Alexander, is " sweet." The horror and consternation that followed this catastrophe are indescribable; but General Moreau, after receiving his wound, never deviated from the calm and even temper which so peculiarly characterized him; and, indeed, throughout the whole of his sufferings, he bore his fate with a heroism and grandeur of mind not to be surpassed, and appeared to those with whom he conversed, from his extreme composure and calmness, to endure but little pain. He was conveyed from the field, in a litter made of Cossacks' pikes, to a cottage at a short distance; which, however, was so much exposed to the fire, that they were obliged, after just binding up his wounds, to remove him to Noethlitz, where he suffered amputation below both his knees. When the first surgical operation was completed, and he understood it would be necessary to amputate the other limb, he declared, had he been previously so informed, he would have preferred dying. He, however, under-

went the whole without complaining, exhibiting a deportment and countenance firm and undismayed, and he afterwards partook of some refreshment.

About seven o'clock in the evening of the amputation, he was placed in a litter formed of the body of a coach, and carried by Russian soldiers to Passendorf. He complained of extreme pain. He rested at the country-house of Mr. Tritschen, Grand Master of Forests, and there again partook of refreshment. On the 28th, at four in the morning, he was removed in the same manner from Passendorf to Dippoldswalden, and there rested in the house of a baker named Watz, where he took some further refreshment. An hour after he was removed to the frontiers of Bohemia, being borne the whole of his painful journey by Russian soldiers. In the course of this melancholy route, the unfortunate General Moreau was drenched with rain, which fell in torrents; with no other covering except what a few blankets afforded, which were insufficient to defend him from the inclemency of the weather, this truly great character sustained himself with unshaken fortitude, and never, in all his bodily anguish, forgot the beloved country in whose sacred cause he had spilled his vital blood. On the third day after his wound, General Moreau addressed the following letter to Madame Moreau:—

My dear Love,——At the battle of Dresden, three days ago, I had both legs carried off by a cannon-ball. That scoundrel Buonaparte is always fortunate. The amputation was performed as well as possible. Though the army has made a retrograde movement, it is not at all the consequence of defeat, but from a want of *ensemble*, and in order to get nearer General Blücher. Excuse my hasty writing. I love and embrace thee with my whole heart. I charge Rappatel to finish.

V. M.

The continuation of this letter by Colonel Rappatel consists only of hopes, which, alas! were not realized, and professions of assistance, which this gentleman worthily fulfilled. He did not leave his general until he had performed for him the last offices of humanity. The situation of General Moreau becoming every hour more hopeless, his surgeons at length apprized him of the approach of that event which no human skill can avert. Without giving way to despondency, he commenced dictating the following letter to the Emperor Alexander:—

Sir,——I go down to the grave with those sentiments of admiration, respect, and devotedness with which your Imperial Majesty inspired me from the first moment of our interview———

General Moreau had written thus much of what he regarded his last duty to man, when his brave spirit, at five minutes before seven in the morning of the 2d of September, 1813, was released from all earthly suffering, at the age of fifty-four years.

W. Heath del.r

D. Havell sculp.r

BATTLE of the BIDASSOA — Octr. 9th 1813.

London. Pub. Nov.r 1.1815. by J. Jenkins 48 Strand

THE CROSSING OF THE BIDASSOA,

OCTOBER 7, 1813.

To make known to the world the base means resorted to by Buonaparte to seize the King of Spain and to subjugate the whole Peninsula, we shall leave to the future historian: it will be sufficient to state here, that at the conclusion of the treaty of Tilsit, by which the destinies of continental Europe seemed to be decided in his favour, he turned his eyes towards Spain and Portugal, and resolved on placing members of his own family on those thrones. From the year 1796, Spain constantly endeavoured to preserve peace with France: there is no sacrifice which she did not make; fleets, armies, treasure, all were given up to satisfy, as far as possible, the unbounded demands of the French government, but in vain. Under the appearance of friendship, French armies entered Spain, seized the fortresses and the capital, scattered themselves over the whole kingdom, and obliged the royal family to make a renunciation of their rights.

The most important occurrence that could elevate the glory and dignity of the British nation, was reserved for this period. By her example, she stimulated the Portuguese and Spaniards to oppose this most unjust and violent usurpation; by her timely assistance, she enabled them to arrest the progress of their invaders; and by her zealous and cordial co-operation, she not only, with them, freed the Peninsula from its enemies, but finally succeeded in carrying the war into France itself.

Extract of a Dispatch from the Marquis of WELLINGTON *to Lord* BATHURST, *dated Lezaca, Oct.* 9, 1813.

Having deemed it expedient to cross the Bidassoa with the left of the army, I have the pleasure to inform your lordship, that that object was effected on the 7th instant. Sir T. Graham directed the 1st and 5th divisions, and the 1st Portuguese brigade under General Wilson, to cross that river

in three columns below and in one above the site of the bridge, under the command of Major-Generals Hay and Howard, and Colonel Greville; and General Don Manuel Freyre directed that part of the 4th Spanish army under his command, to cross in three columns at fords above those at which the British and Portuguese troops passed. The former were destined to carry the enemy's intrenchments about and above Andaye, while the latter should carry those in the Montagne-Verte and on the height of Mandall, by which they were to turn the enemy's left. The operations of both bodies succeeded in every point. The British and Portuguese took seven pieces of cannon in the redoubts and batteries which they carried, and the Spanish troops one piece of cannon in those carried by them. Sir T. Graham having thus established within the French territory the troops of the allied British and Portuguese army, which had been so frequently distinguished under his orders, resigned the command to Sir John Hope, who had arrived from Ireland the preceding day. General C. Baron Alten attacked, with the light division, the enemy's intrenchments in the Puerto de Vera, supported by the Spanish division under General Longa; and General Giron attacked the enemy's intrenchments on the mountain called Da Rhune, immediately on the right of the left division, with the army of reserve of Andalusia. Colonel Colborne, who commanded General Skerritt's brigade in the absence of the general on account of ill health, attacked the enemy's right in a camp which they had strongly intrenched; and the 52d regiment, under Major Mein, charged in a most gallant style, and carried the intrenchments with the bayonet. The 1st and 3d caçadores, and 2d battalion 95th, distinguished themselves in this attack. Major-General Kempt's brigade attacked by the Puerto, where the opposition was not so severe; and Major-General C. Alten has reported his sense of the judgment displayed both by the major-general and by Colonel Colborne, in these attacks: and I am particularly indebted to Major-General C. Alten for the manner in which he executed this service. The light division took twenty-two officers and four hundred men prisoners, and three pieces of cannon.

British Officers killed.—Capt. Shawe; Lieuts. Hill, Campbell, and Klanck.

Wounded.—Major Fragstein; Capts. Jervoice, Main, Douglas, P. Campbell, Sheddon, Hart, Gibbons (since dead), Hultzeman, Rautenburg, Rogers, Wolfrandt, and Wackhaltz; Lieuts. Dale, Sheppard, M'Adam, C. Campbell, Brooks, Lemesurier, Stirling, Hunter, Fry, Ridgway, Budgeon, Vickers, Lemers, Atkins, and Marmedon; Ensigns Nash, Kenny, Fraser, and Gibson.

Etched by Clarke. M. Dubourg aquat.

BATTLE of LEIPSIC, Oct.r 19.th 1813.

London. Pub.d Jan.y 1.1815. by J. Jenkins. 48 Strand.

THE BATTLE OF LEIPSIC.

THE time chosen in the plate annexed, is that when the conflict raged in the very heart of Leipsic. Buonaparte having commenced his flight at nine o'clock in the morning, the Allies entered at eleven. The fore-ground of the picture is occupied by the futile charge of the French; and the back-ground exhibits their consequent flight and dispersion, when the town was taken by the armies of General Blücher, the Prince Royal, and General Benningsen. We shall now proceed to the original document.

The 18th of October, 1813, was a day of glory and liberation to Europe; to Buonaparte it was decidedly fatal. The Crown Prince having now moved up his army, attacked the enemy at Taucha, on the Partha river, six miles north-east of Leipsic, on the Torgau road. He effected the passage with little opposition, but afterwards encountered some resistance at a village called Paunsdorff, where the English rocket brigade was brought into action with such effect, as to paralyze a solid square of infantry, which, after one fire, delivered itself up as panic-struck. Another incident which most happily marked this spot of the operations, was, the coming over of a large force of Saxons and Westphalians, including horse, foot, and artillery, to the Allies. The guns were instantly turned upon the enemy, the Crown Prince himself heading the men against their oppressors. General Blücher, who had crossed the river Partha lower down, succeeded also in forcing his way to Leipsic, notwithstanding a desperate and for some time effectual stand which was made by the enemy at the village of Schönfeldt. The most desperate resistance, however, which the French displayed, was made at Probst Heyda, Sletteritz, and Connevitz, villages to the south, the south-east, and south-west of Leipsic; but it only served to render the eventual triumph more marked and stupendous. The result of this day was, that the enemy lost above 40,000 men in killed, wounded, and prisoners, with 65 pieces of artil-

lery; and here too the Allies had the happiness to see seventeen battalions of their German brethren, with all their staff and generals, come over to them in a body during the action.

Thus hemmed in and baited on all sides, Buonaparte had no choice left but to throw himself into Leipsic, with the certainty of seeing the place taken by assault; or to escape by the only road left open to him, that of the upper Saale, leading into Westphalia. He chose the latter, dispatching the chief wrecks of his army towards Weissenfels on the night of the battle, and following them himself the next morning.

The immediate diminution of Buonaparte's force, after three days hard fighting, may be estimated at 180 cannon and 110,000 men, exclusive of the whole of the Saxon army, and the Bavarian and Wirtemburg troops, who went over to the Allies, and may be calculated at 30,000 more, making a total loss of 140,000 men, 180 cannon, magazines, stores, &c. Enormous as was this sudden defalcation, it was yet small in comparison with the losses and disasters to which it gave rise. In this action many French generals were taken, among whom were the names of Regnier, Vallery, Brune, Bertrand, and Lauriston. The French Marshals Marmont and Macdonald commanded in the town; and these, with Marshals Augereau and Victor, narrowly escaped with a small escort.

W.Heath del.t

T.Sutherland aqua.t

MEETING OF THE EMPERORS OF RUSSIA & AUSTRIA, KING OF PRUSSIA, & CROWN PRINCE OF SWEDEN
IN THE GREAT SQUARE OF LEIPZIC, OCT.R 18.TH 1813.

London Pub.d Feb.y 1.1815 by J.Jenkins 48 Strand

THE ENTRANCE OF THE ALLIED SOVEREIGNS INTO THE TOWN OF LEIPSIC.

AMID the repeated chances and changes of the career of Napoleon, and his retrograde steps towards discomfiture and final retreat, the mind is sometimes relieved from dwelling on the attendant carnage, by pausing where the battle's din has ceased to rage, to contemplate scenes of peaceful repose, and acts of mercy bestowed on a fallen and a persecuted people by their benevolent preservers. Unhappy and miserable inhabitants of Leipsic! the weight of your calamities shall no longer crush you; and once more you shall pillow your heads in safety, under the care of the protectors of the rights of nations, safe from the machinations of a cruel usurper.

Were we inclined to fill our pages with irrelevant matter, we could enter into a long detail of the sufferings endured by the inhabitants of Leipsic; but why should we dedicate our pages to their sufferings alone, when the whole Continent has been deluged with the blood of unoffending innocence, and laid waste by a sanguinary usurper, whom Heaven for a time permitted to paralyze the world by his madness and ambition, and at length to astonish it by his fallen greatness?

It is stated, that, at Elba, Buonaparte appears calm, serene, and collected, and that he enjoys a healthful repose: but if such a wretch can for a moment repose, surely it must be interrupted by the spectres, the victims of his cruelty, and the shadows of his own troops;—his poisoned sick at Jaffa will murmur in his ear—"Buonaparte shall sleep no more!"

The warmth of our feelings have carried us thus far, in speaking of a once powerful aggressor; let us now turn our eyes to the peaceful scenes annexed, which we have to oppose to so many circumstances of horror.

The victorious troops, after taking possession of those plains from which the tyrant had basely fled, slept on the ground which they had so bravely won. The troops of the Allies were in frequent and close communication. The Grand-Duke Constantine, with several of the Russian generals, had even joined the Prince Royal; and on the next morning the town of Leipsic was attacked and carried after a short resistance, when the Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, and the Crown Prince of Sweden, accompanied by Generals Platoff and Blucher, having entered the town at different points, heading their respective troops, met in the great square, where they were greeted by the inhabitants with such heart-felt rejoicings as can only be conceived by those who have witnessed a beloved country rescued from the depth of slavery and degradation.

W. Heath del.

Aquatinted by Sutherland

BLOWING UP of the BRIDGE AT ELSTER.

London Published Dec. 1 1814 by J. Jenkins 48 Strand

THE RETREAT FROM LEIPSIC,

October, 1813.

This plate, representing Buonaparte's Retreat from Leipsic, is taken at the point of time when, according to the French papers, "from the ignorance of the cor-"poral," (or, what is more probable, from private reasons of Buonaparte's, to aid his escape,) the Bridge of Elster was blown up. Be the real cause of this horrid conflagration what it may, the slaughter was immense, and the French arms experienced a more serious reverse than they had before suffered. The view annexed gives a correct detail of that sanguinary day, at least as far as documents could be gained of a scene where all was chaos and horror. Agreeably to the relation in Buonaparte's dispatches, the Duke of Tarenti (Macdonald) is seen struggling for life in the river, from which a second time he escaped death. Not so Prince Poniatowski: in endeavouring to escape from the flames, he plunged into another, but not less destructive element; his horse precipitated him into the Elster, and, with Count Lauriston, he met a watery grave.

Having described the annexed illustration as far is necessary to elucidate the efforts of the artist, we shall conclude the account of this retreat with an extract from the *Moniteur* of that period.

"The emperor had ordered the engineers to form some mines under the great "bridge which is between Leipsic and Lindenau, in order to blow it up at the "last moment; thus to retard the enemy's march, and give time to the baggage "to file. General Dulaley had charged Colonel Montfort with this operation: "the colonel, in place of remaining on the spot, to direct and give the signal,

" ordered a corporal and four miners to blow the bridge up as soon as the enemy " should present himself. The corporal, a man without judgment, and badly " comprehending his mission, hearing the first fire of musketry from the ram- " parts of the town, set fire to the mine and blew up the bridge. A part of the " army was still on the other side, with a park of eighty pieces of artillery and " some hundreds of carriages. The head of that part of the army which arrived " at the bridge, seeing it blown up, believed that it was in the enemy's power: " a frightful cry ran from rank to rank, ' The enemy is upon our rear, and the " ' bridges are cut off!' ' These unfortunates disbanded and endeavoured to save " themselves. The Duke of Tarenti passed the river by swimming. Colonel " Lauriston, less happy, was drowned. Prince Poniatowski, mounted upon a " fiery horse, dashed into the water and appeared no more. The emperor was " not informed of this disaster till it was too late to remedy it. [No remedy " could ever have been possible.] Colonel Montfort and the corporal of miners " have been transferred to a council of war.

" We cannot yet calculate the losses occasioned by this unfortunate event, " but, by approximation, we carry them to 12,000, and several hundred carriages."

—*Moniteur*, Oct. 30.

W. Heath del.t

T. Sutherland sculp.t

BATTLE OF NIVELLE — Novr 10th 1813.

London Pub. Sept.r 1.- 1815. by J. Jenkins, 18 Strand.

THE BATTLE OF NIVELLE,

NOVEMBER 10, 1813.

ALTHOUGH our banners waved triumphantly on the shores of France, the enemy occupied a strong position, with their right next the sea, in front of the town of St. Jean de Luz, on the left of the Nivelle; their centre in a village in Sarre, on the heights behind it; and their left on a strong height in the rear of Anhoue and on a mountain of Mondorin, protecting the approach to that village. They had one division at St. Jean Pied de Port, which joined the rest after the allied army had crossed the Bidassoa. The whole of this position was by nature strong, and the enemy had used every means which art could devise to render it impregnable. Heavy rains obliged Lord Wellington to defer till the 10th November his projected attempt. The attack was made in columns of divisions, each led by a general officer—(see the annexed Plate)—and having its own reserve. Sir R. Hill directed the movements on the right, and Sir W. Beresford those of the centre.

Extract from the Dispatch of Lord WELLINGTON *to Earl* BATHURST, *dated St. Pé, November* 13, 1813.

The attack began at daylight, and Sir L. Cole obtained possession of the village, which was turned on its left by the 3d division under the Hon. C. Colville; and Major-General Baron C. Alten carried the positions in La Petite la Rhune. The whole then co-operated in the attack on the enemy's main position behind the village. The 3d and 7th divisions immediately carried the redoubts on the enemy's left of the centre, and the left division those on the right; while the 4th division, with the reserve of Andalusia on the left, attacked their position in the centre. By these attacks the enemy were obliged to abandon those positions which they had fortified with so much care and labour; and they left in the principal redoubt on the height the 1st battalion 88th regiment, which immediately surrendered. While these operations were going on in the centre, the 6th division under Sir H. C. Clinton made a most handsome attack on the right of the enemy's position behind Anhoue, on the right of the Nivelle, and carried all the intrenchments and the redoubt on that flank:

Sir J. Hamilton supported with the Portuguese, and both co-operated in the attack on the second redoubt, which was immediately carried. Major-General Pringle's brigade drove in the enemy's picquets on the Nivelle and in front of Anhoue; and Major-General Byng carried the intrenchment on the enemy's left, in which he particularly distinguished himself. General Morillo covered the whole of the advance, by attacking the enemy's posts on the slopes of Mondorin, and following them towards Itzatce. A part of the enemy's troops had crossed the Nivelle from the centre at St. Pé, and as soon as the 6th division approached, the third division under the Hon. C. Colville, and the 7th division under General Le Cor, crossed that river, attacked and immediately gained possession of the heights beyond it. We were thus established in the rear of the enemy, who evacuated Ascien in the afternoon, and Don Manuel Freyre took possession of it. He likewise evacuated all the works and possessions in front of St. Jean de Luz, and retired upon Bedart, destroying all the bridges on the lower Nivelle. Sir J. Hope and Marshal Beresford followed, and the enemy retired during the night of the 11th into an entrenched camp in front of Bayonne. In the course of these operations, in which we have driven the enemy from positions which they had been fortifying with great care and labour for three months, we have taken 51 pieces of cannon, 6 tumbrils of ammunition, and 1900 prisoners. The report itself will shew how much reason I had to be satisfied with the conduct of Sir W. Beresford and Sir R. Hill; likewise with Lieutenant-Generals Sir L. Cole, Sir W. Stewart, Sir J. Hamilton, and Sir H. Clinton; and Major-Generals the Hon. C. Colville, Anson, Byng, Power, Lambert, C. Baron Alten, P. Le Cor, Don Pablo Morillo, and Don Pedro Geron.

Officers killed.—Majors T. Johnstone, Dudley Ackland, and T. Lloyd; Captains T. Capel, W. H. Furnace, H. Bury Irwin, and David M'Intire; Lieutenants R. G. Power, E. Freere, Maurice Stephens, J. E. Taylor, G. Knox, T. Eccles, C. Killet, R. Stopford, and A. Johnstone; Ensigns J. O'Brien Buller, A. Dobbin, and Morgan Hilliard.

Officers wounded.—Major-Generals J. Kempt and J. Byng; Lieutenant-Colonels C. Rooke (A. A. G.), H. Thornton, Duncan M'Donald, A. F. Barnard, and Duchin; Major Hugh Gough; Captains T. D. Cotton (B. M.), C. Allix (B. M.), C. Cameron, G. Clarke, C. Turner, J. Brickell, J. Girdlestone, J. H. Barnett, P. Bishop, Mungo M'Pherson, R. Murcheson, W. Redtal, J. Mackay, J. Burrowes, Hector M'Lane, J. Stopford, J. Horton, M. Annesley, H. Eccles, R. Pyne, H. Anchdall, N. Gledstanes, G. Marshall, C. Smyth, W. Cox, W. Thornbruck, and W. Roch.

W. Heath del.t

T. Sutherland sculp.t

BATTLE OF ST. JEAN DE LUZ — Decr. 10th 1813.

London Pub. Augt. 1. 1815, by J. Jenkins, 48 Strand.

THE BATTLE OF ST. JEAN DE LUZ,

DECEMBER 10, 1813.

THE battle of Nivelle was not the last conflict that distinguished the important career of the allied armies during this campaign, who had broken up from cantonments on the frontiers of Portugal, and had now established themselves on the territory of France. The annexed illustration represents the desperate attack made by the enemy on the allies under Sir Rowland Hill and Sir John Hope; upon the former at the chateau and church of Arcangues, and upon the advanced posts of the latter on the high road from Bayonne to St. Jean de Luz.

Extract from the Dispatches of Lord WELLINGTON *to Lord* BATHURST, *dated St. Jean de Luz, Dec.* 14, 1813.

On the 10th, in the morning, the enemy moved out of the entrenched camp with their whole army, with the exception only of what occupied the works opposite to Sir Rowland Hill's position, drove in the picquets of the light division and of Sir John Hope's corps, and made a most desperate attack upon the posts of the former at the chateau and church of Arcangues, and upon the advanced posts of the latter on the high road from Bayonne to St. Jean de Luz, near the house of the mayor of Biavitz. Both attacks were repulsed in the most gallant style by the troops, and Sir John Hope's corps took about 500 prisoners. The brunt of the action with Sir John Hope's advanced post fell upon the 1st Portuguese brigade, under Brigadier-General A. Campbell, which were on duty, and upon Major-General Robinson's brigade of the 5th division, which moved up to their support. Lieutenant-General Sir John Hope reports most favourably of the conduct of those, and of all the other troops engaged; and I had great satisfaction in finding, that this attempt made by the enemy upon our left, in order to oblige us to draw in our right, was completely defeated by a comparatively small part of our force. I cannot sufficiently applaud the ability, coolness, and judgment of Lieutenant-General Sir John Hope, who, with the general and staff officers under his command, shewed the troops an example of gallantry, which tended to produce the favourable result of the day. Sir John Hope received a severe contusion; which, however, I am happy to say, has not deprived me for a moment of the benefit of his assistance.—After the action was over, the re-

giments of Nassau and Frankfort, under the command of Colonel Kreuss, came over to the posts of Major-General Ross's brigade of the 4th division, which were formed for the support of the centre.

When the night closed, the enemy was still in large force in front of our posts, on the ground from which they had driven the picquets: they retired, however, during the night from Lieutenant-General Sir John Hope's front, leaving small posts, which were immediately driven in. They still occupied in force the ridge on which the picquets of the light division had stood, and it was obvious that the whole army was still in front of our left; and about three in the afternoon they again drove in Lieutenant-General Hope's picquets, and attacked his posts. They were again repulsed with considerable loss. The attack was recommenced on the morning of the 12th, with the same want of success. The 1st division, under Major-General Howard, having relieved the 5th division, the enemy discontinued it in the afternoon, and retired entirely within the entrenched camp on that night. They never renewed the attack on the posts of the light division after the 10th.

Lieutenant-General Sir J. Hope reports most favourably of the conduct of all the officers and troops, particularly of the 1st Portugese brigade under Brigadier-General A. Campbell, and of Major-General Robinson's and Major-General Hay's brigades of the 5th division, under the command of the Hon. Colonel Greville. He mentions particularly Major-General Hay, commanding the 5th division; Major-Generals Robinson and Bradford; Brigadier-General Campbell; Colonels de Regia and Greville, commanding the several brigades; Lieutenant-Colonel Lloyd of the 84th, who was unfortunately killed; Lieutenant-Colonel Barnes of the Royals and Cameron of the 9th; Captain Ramsay of the royal horse artillery; Colonel de Lancey, Deputy-Quarter-Master-General, and Lieutenant-Colonel Macdonald, Assistant-Adjutant-General, attached to Sir John Hope's corps; and the officers of his personal staff.

British Officers killed.——Dec. 9. Capt. G. Stuart; Lieut. J. Stuart.—Dec. 10. Lieut.-Col. R. Lloyd; Capt. Y. Johnson; Lieuts. P. L. Lemesurier and J. Hopwood; Ensign G. Bolton.—Dec. 12. Capts. H. C. Martin (Lieut.-Col.) and H. R. Watson (Adjt.); Lieut. C. Thompson (Capt.).

British Officers wounded.——Dec. 10. Majors Mein and F. W. Hogsted; Capts. T. Jones (Maj.), Thorn, G. Douglas, W. Wilkinson, Jenkins, and Lyarrousky; Lieuts. M'Donald, Ginchard, F. Hyde, W. Dallas, Brook, Mahon, Holmes, and H. Bolsted; Ensigns Ewing and F. Radford.—Dec. 11. Maj. J. Piper; Capts. T. Napier and F. Fuller; Lieuts. Stanely, Farrington, W. Clarke, E. Rawlins, J. Sutherland, J. Marshal, Æ. M'Phinor, and Hede; Ensigns Gardner, Holmes, and Story.—Dec. 12. Lieuts. Stritfield (Capt.), H. Seymour, and F. Holborne; Ensigns J. O. Latour and H. B. Montgomery.

W. Heath del.r

T. Sutherland aquat.r

ATTACK ON THE ROAD TO BAYONNE ... Decr 13th 1813.

London, Pub. March 1-1815, by J. Jenkins, 18 Strand

THE ATTACK ON THE ROAD TO BAYONNE.

THE annexed plate represents a most desperate attack which was made by the enemy on our gallant troops on the morning of the 13th of December, 1813, at eight o'clock. It appears, from the *Gazette*, that Lord Wellington, in expectation of an attack being made by the enemy on the position taken up by Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill, had detached the 4th and 6th divisions, and two brigades of the 3d division, to reinforce him; but before the arrival of these troops, the enemy had made a most desperate charge on the small corps General Sir R. Hill had with him; who, however, succeeded in repulsing them, notwithstanding their great superiority of force, and obliged them to retreat with the loss of two guns and a great many prisoners.

Extract of a Letter from Lord WELLINGTON, *dated St. Jean de Luz, Dec.* 14, 1813.

The enemy having failed in a general attack with their whole force upon our left, withdrew into their entrenchments on the night of the 12th, and passed a large force through Bayonne, with which, on the morning of the 13th, they made a most desperate attack upon Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill. In expectation of this attack, I had requested Marshal Sir William Beresford to reinforce the lieutenant-general with the 6th division, which crossed the Neve at daylight on that morning; and I further reinforced him by the 4th division and two brigades of the 3d division. The expected arrival of the 6th division gave the lieutenant-general great facility in making his movements; but the troops under his own immediate command had defeated and repulsed the enemy with immense loss before their arrival, the principal attack having been made along the high-road from Bayonne to St. Jean Pied de Port. Major-General Barnes, brigade of British infantry, and the 5th Portuguese brigade under Brigadier-General Ashworth, were particularly engaged in the contest with the enemy on that point, and these troops conducted themselves admirably. The Portuguese division of infantry under the command of Marischal del Campo Don F. le Cor, moved to their support on their left in a very gallant style, and regained an important position between these troops and Major-General Pringle's brigade, engaged with the enemy in front of Ville-Franche. I had great satisfaction also in observing the conduct of Major-General Byng's brigade of British infantry, supported by the 4th Portuguese brigade under the command of Brigadier-Gen. Buchan,

in carrying an important height from the enemy on the right of our position, and maintaining it against all their efforts to regain it. Two guns and some prisoners were taken from the enemy, who, being beaten at all points and having suffered considerable loss, were obliged to retire upon their entrenchment.—It gives me the greatest satisfaction to have another opportunity of reporting my sense of the merits and services of Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill upon this occasion, as well as those of Lieutenant-General Sir William Stuart commanding the 2d division, Major-Generals Pringle, Barnes, and Byng, Marischal del Campo Don F. le Cor, and Brigadier-Generals Da Costa, Ashworth, and Buchan. The British artillery under Lieutenant-Colonel Ross, and the Portuguese artillery under Colonel Tilloch, distinguished themselves; and Lieutenant-General Sir R. Hill reports particularly the assistance he received from Lieutenant-Colonels Bouverie and Jackson, the assistant-adjutant and assistant-quarter-master-general attached to his corps, Lieutenant-Colonel Goldfinch of the royal engineers, and from the officers of his personal staff.

The enemy marched a large body of cavalry across the bridge of the Adour yesterday evening, and retired their force opposite to Sir R. Hill this morning towards Bayonne. Throughout these various operations, I have received every assistance from the Quarter-Master-General Major-General Sir George Murray, and the Adjutant-General Major-General Sir Edward Pakenham, and Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Fitzroy Somerset, Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, and the officers of my personal staff.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

WELLINGTON.

Names of Officers killed and wounded on the 13th Dec. 1813.—57th, Lieutenant Andrew Sankey, Ensigns W. Johnson and John F. Pode; 71st, Major M. M'Renrie (Lt.-Col.), Lieutenants W. Campbell and C. Henderson; 92d, Lieutenants Duncan, M'Pherson, Thomas Mitchel, and Allan M'Donald.

British Officers wounded.—Major-General E. Barnes; Lieutenant-Colonels Leith and Sir N. Peacock; Lord Charles Spencer and W. Clitheroe, Aides-de-Camp; Major M'Pherson; Captains A. Hamilton, Le Marchant, R. Thorn, Cameron, E. Wolfe, North, Bowen, Culstrode, Barclay, Grant, Long, and Torreant; Lieutenants J. Hamilton, Wright, Fielding, Houghton, Hillman, Wood, Home, Tegg, Murphy, Blake, Nelson, Kepp, R. Keddle, Noland, Jones, Holman, Custance, Plunket, J. W. Plunket, C. Brown, G. Keogh, J. Meyers, T. Dix, Chisholme, Winchester, Ronald M'Donald, Donald M'Pherson, J. Cuttanech, and G. Mitchel; Adjutant J. M'Intire; Ensigns T. Everdern, Waring, Hardy, Burns, Freebairn, Johnstone, W. Bartlett, Rutledge, and W. Fraser; and Volunteer W. Baxter.

W. Heath del.ᵗ

D. Havell sculpᵗ

BATTLE OF ORTHES, Febʸ 27ᵗʰ 1814.

THE BATTLE OF ORTHES,

FEBRUARY 27, 1814.

THE fore-ground of the annexed illustration is occupied by Field-Marshal Sir William Beresford and his staff, some of our wounded troops, and artillery; and higher up in the picture is represented the gallant charge made by the 7th hussars, led by the brave Colonel Kerrison, upon the enemy, which completed the defeat of the French army, consisting of 40,000 men, under the command of Marshal Soult, who were driven from all their positions, and fled over the distant hills in the utmost confusion.

Extract of a Letter from the Marquis of WELLINGTON, *dated from St. Sever, March* 1, 1814.

Immediately after the passage of the Gave d'Oleron was effected, Sir R. Hill and Sir H. Clinton moved towards Orthes and the great road leading from Sauveterre across the Gave de Pau, and assembled their army near Orthes on the 25th, having destroyed all the bridges on the river. The right and right of the centre of the army assembled opposite Orthes: Lieutenant-General Sir S. Cotton, with Lord E. Somerset's brigade of cavalry and the 3d division under Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thos. Picton, was near the destroyed bridge of Bereus; and Sir W. Beresford, with the 4th and 7th divisions under Lieutenant-General Sir L. Cole and Major-General Walker, and Colonel Vivian's brigade, towards the junction of the Gave de Pau with the Gave d'Oleron. The troops opposed to the marshal having marched on the 25th, he crossed the Gave de Pau, below the junction of the Gave d'Oleron, on the morning of the 26th, and moved along the high road from Peyrehorade towards Orthes on the enemy's right. As he approached, Sir S. Cotton crossed with the cavalry, and Sir T. Picton with the 3d division, below the bridge of Bereus; I moved the 6th and light divisions to the same point; and Sir R. Hill occupied the heights opposite Orthes and the high road leading to Sauveterre. The 6th and light divisions crossed on the morning of the 27th at daybreak, and we found the enemy in a strong position near Orthes, with his right on the heights on the high road to Dax and occupying the village of St. Boes, and his left the heights above Orthes and that town,

and opposing the passage of the river by Sir R. Hill. I ordered Marshal Sir W. Beresford to turn and attack the enemy's right with the 4th and 7th divisions and Colonel Vivian's brigade of cavalry, while Lieutenant-General T. Picton should move along the great road leading from Peyrehorade to Orthes, and attack the heights on which the enemy's centre and left stood with the 3d and 6th divisions, supported by Sir S. Cotton with Lord E. Somerset's brigade of cavalry. Major-General C. Baron Alten with the light division kept up the communication, and was in reserve between these two attacks. I likewise desired Sir R. Hill to cross the Gave, and to turn and attack the enemy's left. Sir Wm. Beresford carried the village of Boes, after an obstinate resistance by the enemy; but finding that the troops could not deploy on the heights, from the ground being too narrow, I altered the plan of my action, and attacked the left of the height on which the enemy's right stood. These attacks dislodged the enemy from the heights, and gave us the victory. In the mean time Sir R. Hill had forced the passage of the Gave above Orthes, and seeing the state of the action, he moved immediately with the 2d division of infantry under Sir Wm. Stewart and Major-General Fane's brigade of cavalry, direct from the great road from Orthes to St. Severe, keeping upon the enemy's left, who retired at first in admirable order: the losses, however, which they sustained in the continued attacks of our troops, and the dangers with which they were threatened by us, soon accelerated their movements, till at length their flight became a scene of confusion. Sir S. Cotton took advantage of the only opportunity which offered to charge with Lord Somerset's brigade in the neighbourhood of Sault de Navailles, where the enemy had been driven from the high road by Sir R. Hill: the 7th hussars highly distinguished themselves upon this occasion, and made many prisoners. We continued the pursuit till it was dark, and I halted the army in the neighbourhood of Sault de Navailles.—I cannot estimate the extent of the enemy's loss; we have taken six pieces of cannon, a great many prisoners, and the whole country is covered with their dead. The army was in the greatest confusion while they retreated over the heights; many soldiers threw away their arms, and the desertions were immense.——Here follows a high and warm eulogium on the services rendered by Sirs W. Beresford, R. Hill, J. Hope, and S. Cotton—G. Murray, E. Pakenham, Lord F. Somerset, and all the British and Portuguese officers and troops employed; particularly distinguishing the 4th division under Sir L. Cole for its attack of St. Boes; likewise the 3d, 6th, and light divisions, under Sir T. Picton, Sir H. Clinton, and Baron Alten, and the 7th division under Major-General Walker, and the charges of the 7th hussars under Lord Somerset.

In this engagement Colonel Kerrison commanded and led the 7th hussars, which in two charges made seven hundred prisoners. These charges are mentioned by the Marquis of Wellington in his dispatches as "highly meritorious." On the return of the regiment, after marching steadily under the fire of the enemy's guns, it was cheered by the infantry. Colonel Kerrison received the thanks of Sir Stapleton Cotton and Lord Edward Somerset (commanding the brigade); he was also presented by the officers of his regiment with a piece of plate valued at 200 guineas, in testimony of their high esteem and admiration of his gallant conduct.

NAMES OF THE OFFICERS KILLED AND WOUNDED

On the 27th February, 1814.

British killed.—Royal German artillery, Capt. F. Lympher (Major): royal engineers, Capt. Parker: 5th foot, 1st batt. Lieut. H. L. Hopkins: 6th foot, 1st batt. Lieutenants W. Pattulo and H. Scott: 20th foot, Major J. Bent and Capt. J. de St. Aurin: 42d foot, 1st batt. Audj.-Lieut. J. W. Innes: 45th foot, 1st batt. Lieut. J. Metcalf: 87th foot, 2d batt. Lieut. J. Fitzgerald: 88th foot, 1st batt. Capt. H. M'Dermott and Lieut. J. Moriarty: Chasseurs Britanniques, Capt. C. Millins: Brunswick light infantry, Capt. Ernest de Brexeim and Lieut. Ernest Koshenahr.

Portuguese killed.—21st Regt. of the line, Capt. S. Germin: 11th caçadores, Lieut.-Col. Kilshaw.

British wounded.—General staff, Major-Gen. G. Walker, slightly; Major-Gen. R. Ross, severely: 6th foot, Brigade-Major and Captain E. Fitzgerald, severely: 77th foot, Brigade-Major and Captain G. J. Westcott, severely: 58th foot, Captain Brook, Aid-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General Sir H. Clinton, severely: 1st hussars, King's German legion, Captain G. Dukin, Aid-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General Sir S. Cotton, severely: 7th hussars, Major W. Thornhill, severely; Capt. P. A. Heyliger, severely; Lieut. R. Douglas, slightly: 13th light dragoons, Lieut. R. Nesbitt, slightly: 6th foot, 1st batt. Capt. H. Rogers, slightly; Capt. J. Thompson, severely; Capt. S. de la Cherois Smith, slightly; Lieut. A. Jones, severely; Lieuts. M. W. Gelder and J. Crawford, slightly; Ensign T. Blood, severely; Ensign H. de Chain, slightly: 7th foot, 1st batt. Lieuts. P. Burke, R. Nantes, C. Lorentz, and D. Cameron, slightly: 20th foot, Capts. J. Murray, R. Tilford, and D. A. Smith, Lieuts. C. Connor and J. Murray, severely; Lieut. E. L. Godfrey, slightly: 23d foot, 1st batt. Capts. H. Wynne, C. Joliffe, and Lieut. W. Harris, severely: 24th foot, 2d batt. Capt. W. Le Mesurier, slightly; Capt. J. Ingram and Lieut. G. Stack, severely: 27th foot, 3d batt. Lieut. A.

Nixon, slightly: 42d foot, 1st batt. Major W. Cowell, severely; Capt. J. Walker, slightly; Lieut. D. Stewart, severely; Lieut. J. Brander, slightly: 45th foot, 1st batt. Lieut.-Col. T. Forbes and Major L. Greenwell (Lieut.-Col.), slightly; Capt. J. Lester, Lieuts. J. Macpherson, P. S. Cosby, J. Coghlan, and R. Stewart, severely; Lieut. H. Middleton, slightly; Ensign A. Lowry, severely: 52d foot, 1st batt. Capt. P. Campbell (Major), slightly; Capts. Charles the Earl of March and C. York, severely; Lieut. J. P. Holford, slightly; Lieuts. W. R. Nixon and J. Leaf, severely: 58th foot, 2d batt. Capt. J. C. Wood and Ensign N. Wood, severely; Ensign C. A. M. Donnell, slightly: 60th foot, 5th batt. Capt. Ignace Franchini and Lieut. J. Carrie, slightly: 68th foot, Ensign T. Sheddon, severely: 74th foot, Capt. G. Lester and Lieutenant D. Ewing, severely; Lieut. G. E. Ironside, slightly; Ensign T. Shore, severely; Ensign J. Luttrell, slightly: 82d foot, 1st batt. Major C. F. Conyers and Lieut. J. M'Gregor Drummond, severely: 83d foot, 2d batt. Major W. H. Carr (Lieut.-Col.), severely; Major J. Blaquiere, slightly; Capt. G. Elliott and Lieut. J. Baldwin, severely; Lieut. A. Stevenson, slightly; Adj. and Lieut. J. Swinburn, slightly; Ensign P. Nugent, severely: 87th foot, 2d batt. Major Joseph Frederick Desbarres, Lieuts. W. Montgarret and J. D. Thompson, severely; Lieuts. R. Gready and W. Maginniss, slightly: 88th foot, 1st batt. Lieut.-Col. J. Taylor (Col.) and Capt. J. Oates, severely; Capt. R. Bunworth, slightly; Lieuts. Fitzpatrick, J. Davern, G. Faries, G. Cresswell, R. Holland, C. G. Stewart, and Ensign B. Reynolds, severely; Adj. and Lieut. Mitchell, severely; Ensign D. M'Intosh, slightly: 91st foot, 1st batt. Capt. W. Gunn, Lieuts. A. Campbell and J. Marshall, and Ensign J. Taylor, severely: 94th foot, Lieut. A. Robertson, slightly: Chasseurs Britanniques, Capts. F. Prevost and Charles de Cueille, severely; Lieut. C. Duplatel, slightly; Ensigns J. Guelanis and A. Dubon, severely: Brunswick light infantry, Capt. C. Schoonfeldt, severely; Lieuts. C. Thiete and Otto Broeemhen, slightly; Ensign L. Brander, severely: 88th foot, 1st batt. Volunteer Walpole, severely.

Portuguese wounded.—11th Regt. of the line, Major (Lieut.-Col.) D. Donohue, severely: 21st regt. of the line, Lieut. W. Galbraith, slightly: 23d regt. of the line, Capt. J. G. King, severely: 1st caçadores, Lieut.-Col. K. Snodgrass, severely.

W. Heath del.ᵗ

T. Sutherland sculp.ᵗ

ENTRANCE OF THE ALLIES INTO PARIS March 31.ˢᵗ 1814.

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ENTRANCE OF THE ALLIES INTO PARIS,

March 31, 1814.

During wars of nearly twenty years, with few and short intervals of peace, the capitals of the principal states of Europe had one after another fallen before the conquering arms of France: but that which had been gained by valour and skill was subsequently lost through insolence and oppression; and the time had now arrived when re-action was to be felt in all its force—when the capital of the vain-boasting conquerors was to be triumphantly entered by armies sprung from nations indignant at the attempts that had been made to subjugate them. This great event we shall narrate in the words of Lord Cathcart and Sir Charles Stewart, who were eye-witnesses of the proud spectacle.

The Emperor Alexander (says Lord Cathcart in a dispatch from Paris, of the 31st March,) with the King of Prussia, marched into Paris this morning, where they were received by all ranks of the population with the warmest acclamations. The windows of the best houses were filled by well dressed persons waving white handkerchiefs and clapping their hands; the populace, intermixed with many of a superior class, were in the streets pressing forward to see the emperor, and to endeavour to touch his horse. The general cry was, "Vive l'Empereur Alexandre!"—"Vive notre Liberateur!"—"Vive le Roi de Prusse!" Very many persons appeared with white cockades, and there was a considerable cry of "Vive Louis XVIII.!"—"Vivent les Bourbons!" which gradually increased. Their Imperial and Royal Majesties proceeded to the Champs Elisées, where a great part of the army passed in review before them, and, as usual, in the most exact order. His Imperial Majesty is lodged in the house of the Prince of Beneventum, the King of Prussia in that of M. de Beauharnois, and Prince Schwartzenberg at General Sebastiani's.

It is impossible to describe the scenes of this day in the compass of a dispatch: the most striking were, the national guard, in their uniform and armed, clearing the avenues for the troops of the Allies passing through in all the pomp of military parade, the day after a severe action; the people of Paris, whose political sentiments have at all times been manifested by the strongest indication, unanimous in their cry for peace and a change of dynasty, enjoying the spectacle of the entry

into the capital of France of an invading army, as a blessing and deliverance; a rope placed round the neck of the statue of Napoleon, on the Colonne de la Grande Armée, and the people amused with pulling it and crying, "A bas le tyran!"

The enthusiasm and exultation that were exhibited (says Sir Charles Stewart), must have very far exceeded what the most sanguine and devoted friend of the ancient dynasty of France could have pictured to his own mind; and those who are less personally interested, but equally ardent, in that cause, could no longer hesitate in pronouncing, that the restoration of their legitimate king, the downfal of Buonaparte, and the desire of peace, have become the first and dearest wish of the Parisians; who have, by the events of the two last days, been emancipated from a system of terror and despotism impossible to describe, while they have been kept in an ignorance, by the arts of falsehood and deceit, incredible for an enlightened people, and incomprehensible for the reflecting part of mankind. The clamorous applause of the multitude was seconded by a similar demonstration from all the houses along the line to the Champs Elisées. In short, to have an idea of such a manifestation of electric feeling as Paris displayed, it must have been witnessed—my humble description cannot make it to be conceived.

We shall conclude this narrative with the act of abdication, in consequence of the capture of Paris by the Allied Powers, by which Napoleon Buonaparte renounced the crowns of France and Italy:—

"The Allied Powers having proclaimed, that the Emperor Napoleon was the only obstacle to "the re-establishment of the peace of Europe, the Emperor Napoleon, faithful to his oath, de- "clares, that he renounces for himself and his heirs the thrones of France and Italy; and that "there is no personal sacrifice, even that of life, which he is not ready to make to the interest of "France."

Done at the Palace of FONTAINEBLEAU, *April* 6, 1814.

W.Heath del.t

T.Sutherland aqua.t

BATTLE OF TOULOUSE — April 10th 1814.

London, Pub. March 1 1815, by J. Jenkins, 18 Strand.

THE BATTLE OF TOULOUSE.

In the distance of the view of this scene of action is seen the town of Toulouse, to the right of the town the river Ers, in front the canal of Languedoc, and to the left the canal-house and bridge attacked by General Picton. The buildings near the centre of the picture represent a convent and a house fortified by the French. On the heights before the town are the batteries of the enemy, who, being short of cannon, formed a road of boards from one battery to another, and by these means were enabled to keep up a constant fire. On the left of the heights are the 10th hussars endeavouring to outflank the enemy. In this essay Captain Gordon was shot in two, his body being torn from his legs. On the bridge and on the height are represented the 42d and the 61st regiments charging the enemy. Lord Wellington and his staff are posted on the right of the bridge; and somewhat farther distant to the right, is the Spanish column commanded by Don M. Freyre. In the fore-ground is delineated the British and Portuguese battery, with Spanish infantry, supported by the British light troops.

The following is a Copy of the Dispatch brought by Major Lord RUSSELL *from Lord* WELLINGTON *to Earl* BATHURST, *dated Toulouse, April* 12, 1814.

My Lord,—I have the pleasure to inform your lordship, that I entered this town this morning, which the enemy evacuated during the night, retiring by the road of Carcassone. The continued fall of rain and the state of the roads prevented me from laying the bridge till the morning of the 8th, when the Spanish corps and the Portuguese artillery under the immediate orders of Lieutenant-General Don M. Freyre, and the head-quarters, crossed the Garonne. We immediately moved forward to the neighbourhood of this town; and the 18th hussars, under the immediate command of Captain Vivian, had an opportunity of making a most gallant attack upon a superior body of the enemy's cavalry, which they drove through the village of Crois D'Orade, took about 100 prisoners, and gave us possession of an important bridge over the river Ers, by which it was necessary to pass in order to attack the enemy's position. Colonel Vivian was unfortunately wounded upon this occasion, and I am afraid I shall lose the benefit of his assistance for some time. The town of Toulouse is surrounded on three sides by the canal of Languedoc and the Garonne. On the left of that river, the suburb which the enemy had fortified with strong field-works in front of the

ancient wall, formed a good tête-du-pont. They had likewise formed a tête-du-pont on each bridge of the canal, which was besides defended in some places by the fire of musquetry, and in all of artillery from the ancient wall of the town. Beyond the canal to the eastward, and between that and the river Ers, is a height which extends as far as Montaudrau, and over which pass all the roads to the canal and town from the eastward, which it defends; and the enemy, in addition to the têtes-des-ponts on the bridges of the canal, had fortified the height with five redoubts, connected by lines of entrenchments, and had with extraordinary diligence made every preparation for defence.

After making further dispositions of the troops, and being somewhat repulsed in an attack on the enemy, Marshal Sir Wm. Beresford continued his movement along the bridge, and carried with General Pack's brigade of the 6th division the two principal redoubts and fortified houses in the enemy's centre. The enemy made a desperate effort from the canal to regain these redoubts, but they were repulsed with considerable loss; and the 6th division continuing its movement along the ridge of the height, and the Spanish troops continuing a corresponding movement upon the front, the enemy were driven from the two redoubts and entrenchments upon the left, and the whole range of heights was in our possession. We did not gain this advantage, however, without severe loss, particularly in the brave 6th division. Lieutenant-Colonel Coghlan of the 61st, an officer of great merit and promise, was unfortunately killed in the attack of the heights. Major-General Pack was wounded, but was enabled to remain in the field; and Colonel Douglas of the 8th Portuguese regiment lost his leg. The 36th, 42d, 79th, and 61st regiments lost considerable numbers, and were highly distinguished throughout the day; and I cannot sufficiently applaud the ability and conduct of Sir W. Beresford, L. Cole, H. Clinton, Major-Generals Pack and Lambert, and the Portuguese general officers. The army being thus established on three sides of Toulouse, I immediately detached our light cavalry to cut off the communication by the only road practicable for carriages which remained to the enemy, till I should be enabled to make arrangements to establish the troops between the canal and the Garonne. The enemy, however, retired last night, leaving in our hands Generals D'Harispe, Burrat, St. Hilaire, and 1800 prisoners. One piece of cannon was taken on the field of battle, with large quantities of stores of all descriptions in the town.

British Officers killed.—Lieutenant-Colonels T. Forbes, R. J. Coghlan, and W. Birmingham; Major H. Bright; the Hon. W. Dunkley; K. G. B. E. Blumenbach; Captains C. Gordon, F. Bignal, J. Swanson, P. Porvis, and J. Cameron; Lieutenants H. Gough, W. Gordon, and D. Cameron; Ensigns J. Cromie, J. Latta, and D. M'Crummen. Lieutenant Peter Joseph Bone, of the 36th regiment, died afterwards of his wounds; an officer who will long be regretted by those who had witnessed his soldierly demeanour, and knew his amiable domestic qualities.

W. Heath del.t

T. Sutherland sculp.t

THE SORTIE FROM BAYONNE, at 3 in the Morning, on the 14.th April 1814.

London. Pub. Oct.1 1815. by J. Jenkins. 48 Strand.

THE SORTIE FROM BAYONNE,

April 14, 1814.

Notwithstanding every measure was taken to give the contending armies, at every point, notice of the great events which had followed the successful operations of the allies on the side of Paris, information did not arrive at Bayonne in time to prevent the garrison from making a sortie on the besiegers. Though the effusion of blood is at all times to be deplored, it is some consolation to know, that the efforts of the enemy were rendered ineffectual by the valour and intrepidity displayed by the British, who, after an obstinate contest, obliged the enemy to take shelter under the guns of the fortress. Thus closed the labours of the British army, to whose zeal, energy, perseverance, courage, and skill, belong the honour of rescuing the kingdoms of Spain and Portugal from the grasp of an ambitious conqueror, and restoring them to their legitimate sovereigns.

Extract of a Letter from Major-General Howard, *addressed to Major-General* Colville, *dated Camp before Bayonne, April* 15, 1814.

In consequence of Lieutenant-General Sir J. Hope having been wounded and taken prisoner, it falls to my lot to have the honour to detail to you, for the information of his Excellency the Commander of the Forces, the result of an attack made by the enemy on our position in front of the citadel of Bayonne. Yesterday morning, a considerable time before daylight, the enemy made a sortie and attack in great force, principally on the left and centre of our position. The left and centre were occupied by picquets of Major-General Hay's brigade: the brigade itself had been ordered to form, in case of alarm, near the village of Boucaut, as it was merely serving provisionally on this side of the Adour; the centre by picquets of the 2d brigade of Guards, and the right by picquets of the 1st brigade of Guards. General Hay was the officer of the day in command of the outposts, and, I regret to say, was killed shortly after the attack commenced, having, just before he was shot, given directions, that the church of St. Etienne should be defended to the last. The enemy, however, by great superiority of numbers, succeeded in getting in towards the left of the

village, and got momentary possession of it, with the exception of a house occupied by a picquet of the 38th regiment, under Captain Forster, who maintained himself till the support coming up, Major-General Huniber, with the 2d battalion, King's German legion, under Colonel Boch, immediately attacked and retook the village. The enemy attacked the centre of our line likewise in great numbers, and by bearing in great force on one point, after a sharp resistance, they succeeded in compelling one of our picquets to retire, and which enabled him to move up a road in the rear of the line of picquets of the centre of the position: this compelled the other picquets of the 2d brigade of Guards to fall back, till the support came up to their assistance, when the enemy was charged, and the line of posts reoccupied as before. Major-General Stopford, I regret to say, was wounded, when the command devolved on Colonel Guise. In consequence of the enemy having gained temporary possession of some houses which had been occupied by the picquets of the centre of the position, Colonel Maitland found the enemy was in possession of ground in the rear of his left, and immediately advanced against him with the 3d battalion of the 1st Guards, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. W. Stewart, on a ridge of ground which runs parallel with the roads; and Lieutenant-Colonel Woodford, of the Coldstream, ascended the hill at the same time: by a simultaneous charge, these two corps immediately dislodged the enemy, and reoccupied all the posts we before possessed; and from the time the enemy was dislodged, he did not shew the least disposition to renew the attack.—It was towards the right that Sir J. Hope was taken. In endeavouring to bring up a party to the support of the picquets, he came unexpectedly in the dark on a party of the enemy; his horse was shot dead and fell upon him, and not being able to disengage himself from under it, was unfortunately made prisoner. I regret to say, that, from a letter I have received from him, I find he was wounded in two places (arm and thigh), but in neither of them dangerously. You will easily conceive, sir, that only one feeling, that of the deepest regret, pervades all the troops at the lieutenant-general's misfortune. The enemy having commenced their attack between two and three o'clock in the morning, a considerable part of the operations took place before daylight, which gave them a great advantage from their numbers; but whatever end they might propose to themselves by their attack, I am happy to say it has been entirely frustrated, as they effected no one object by it, except setting fire to one house in the centre of our position, which, from being within 300 yards of their guns, they had rendered perfectly untenable before.

(Signed,) K. A. HOWARD, *Com. 1st Div.*

Officers killed.—Major-Gen. A. Hay; Major P. Chuden; Capts. Baron F. Dreschell, Sir H. Sullivan, the Hon. W. G. Crofton, and H. Muller; and Lieut. C. Kohler.

W. Heath del.ᵗ

T. Sutherland sculpᵗ

BATTLE OF QUATRE BRAS — June 16ᵗʰ 1815.

...ikl... ...Strand.

THE BATTLES OF QUATRE BRAS AND WATERLOO,

June 16 and 18, 1815.

In the ever-memorable contest at Quatre Bras, the Scotch brigade were principally engaged, and suffered immensely. On the left (see the annexed Plate) is the 92d regiment charging the enemy into a wood: it was here they lost their gallant colonel, Cameron, who was struck by a ball, and almost instantly expired. Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchel then took the command, and was soon after wounded; when he was succeeded by Captains Holmes and Dugald Campbell, who were both obliged to be carried from the field, being severely wounded. To the right is the 42d, under Colonel Macara, who having formed his regiment into a square, was repeatedly attacked by a body of lancers, who succeeded in penetrating it, when the brave colonel was pierced through the heart. Lieutenant-Colonel Dick then took the command; though wounded by a musket-shot, he succeeded in rallying his men, and put the lancers to flight.

After the great and decisive battles gained by the British army in Portugal, Spain, and France; after the successful operations of the corps under Blücher, Platoff, and Schwartzenberg; and after the abdication of Buonaparte, on the 11th of April, 1814, we did not expect to be so soon called upon to record fresh proofs of the superior prowess of British troops. We thought, that Europe would for years have enjoyed that peace and repose of which each state stood so much in need; that a period would have been put to the effusion of human blood; that the world would have been free from those convulsions with which it had been afflicted for the last twenty-five years; that the present generation would not again have witnessed the desolation of kingdoms, the rapine, murder, and all the concomitant evils of an invading army: but all our hopes and expectations have been disappointed. The adversary whom we had overthrown, and on whose reappearance we had never calculated, again showed himself on the scene of action. He left the Island of Elba, landed at Frejus, and pursued his route to Paris, without the least opposition. War becoming now inevitable, each party prepared to meet it with every means in his power.

THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF

It has been generally admitted, that the pursuits of commerce imperceptibly undermine the love of glory. To Britons, however, it must be matter of the highest exultation, that, while in commercial enterprize they rank as the first nation of the world, they are likewise the first in military fame. The warlike genius of Britain which blazed at Agincourt, and thundered in the fields of Cressy; which reaped the laurels of Blenheim, and rushed to victory on the plains of Egypt, may slumber in the calm of peace, but when occasion calls, can rouse itself with reanimated vigour.

Buonaparte put his army in motion on the 15th of June, when he advanced and took possession of Charleroi, obliging the Prussians to retreat. On the 16th the French army occupied the following positions:—The left wing, commanded by the Prince of Moskwa, and consisting of the 1st and 2d corps of infantry and the 2d of cavalry, occupied the position of Frasne. The right wing, commanded by Marshal Grouchy, and composed of the 3d and 4th corps of infantry and 3d of cavalry, occupied the heights in the rear of Fleurus. The Emperor's head-quarters were at Charleroi, where were the Imperial Guards and the 6th corps. General Gerard marched upon Ligny, General Vandamme upon St. Amand, and Marshal Grouchy upon Sambreuf.

The Prussian army was posted on the heights between Brie and Sambreuf, and beyond the last place, and occupied, with a large force, the villages of St. Amand and Ligny, situated in its front. The battle began about three o'clock in the afternoon, and the village of St Amand was the first point attacked by the enemy, who carried it after a vigorous resistance. He then directed his efforts against Ligny. It is a large village, solidly built, situated upon a rivulet of the same name. It was here that a contest began which may be considered as one of the most obstinate recorded in history. Villages have often been taken and retaken, but here the contest continued for five hours in the villages themselves, and the movements, forwards or backwards, were confined to a very narrow space. On both sides fresh troops continually came up. About 200 cannon were directed from both sides against the village, which was on fire in several places at once. The heroic Prussians defended their position with the greatest obstinacy till night, when the French succeeded in turning the village.

On the same day, a division of the English army, under Sir T. Picton, sustained a severe contest with the enemy's left wing, under Marshal Ney. Sir T. Picton had neither cavalry nor artillery; nothing, therefore, but the most determined courage could resist the repeated attacks of the superior numbers of the enemy. Never did the native energy of Englishmen display itself in a more conspicuous manner.

GREAT BRITAIN AND HER ALLIES.

Extract of a Dispatch from the Duke of WELLINGTON *to Lord* BATHURST, *dated Waterloo, June* 19, 1815.

" The enemy continued his march along the road from Charleroi towards Brussels, and on the " same evening, the 16th, attacked a brigade of the army of the Netherlands, under Prince de " Weimar, posted at Frasne, and forced it back to the farm-house on the same road, called Les " Quatre Bras. The Prince of Orange immediately reinforced this brigade with another of the " same division, under General Perponcher; and, in the morning early, regained part of the ground " which had been lost, so as to have the command of the communication leading from Brussels and " Nivelles, with Marshal Blücher's position.

" In the mean time, I had directed the whole army to march upon Les Quatre Bras; and the 5th " division, under Sir T. Picton, arrived about half past two in the day, followed by the corps of " troops under the Duke of Brunswick, and afterwards by the contingent of Nassau.

" At this time the enemy commenced an attack upon Prince Blücher with his whole force, " excepting the 1st and 2d corps, and a corps of cavalry under General Kellerman, with which he " attacked our position at Les Quatre Bras. The Prussian army maintained their position, with " their usual gallantry and perseverance, against a great superiority of numbers, as the 4th corps " of their army, under General Bülow, had not joined, and I was not able to assist them as I wished, " as I was attacked myself, and the troops, the cavalry in particular, which had a long distance to " march, had not arrived.

" We maintained our position also, and completely defeated and repulsed all the enemy's " attempts to get possession of it. The enemy repeatedly attacked us with a large body of infantry " and cavalry, supported by a numerous and powerful artillery; he made several charges with the " cavalry upon our infantry, but all were repulsed in the steadiest manner. In this affair, his Royal " Highness the Prince of Orange, the Duke of Brunswick, Sir T. Picton, Sir J. Kempt, and Sir D. " Pack, who were engaged from the commencement of the enemy's attack, highly distinguished " themselves; as well as Lieutenant-General C. Baron Alten, Major-General Sir C. Halket, Lieu- " tenant-General Cooke, and Major-Generals Maitland and Byng, as they successively arrived. " The troops of the 5th division, and those of the Brunswick corps, were long and severely " engaged, and conducted themselves with the utmost gallantry. I must particularly mention the " 28th, 42d, 78th, and 92d regiments, and the battalion of Hanoverians. Our loss was great, as your " lordship will perceive by the inclosed return; and I have particularly to regret the loss of his " Serene Highness the Duke of Brunswick, who fell, fighting gallantly at the head of his troops.

" Although Marshal Blücher had maintained his position at Sambreuf, he still found himself " much weakened by the severity of the contest in which he had been engaged, and as the 4th corps " had not arrived, he determined to fall back and concentrate his army at Wavre; and he marched " in the night after the action was over. This movement of the marshal's rendered necessary a cor- " responding one on my part, and I retired from the farm of Quatre Bras upon Genappe, and thence " upon Waterloo the next morning, the 17th, at ten o'clock.

" The enemy made no effort to pursue Marshal Blücher. On the contrary, a patrole which I " sent to Sambreuf in the morning, found all quiet, and the enemy's videttes fell back as the patrole " advanced. Neither did he attempt to molest our march to the rear, although made in the middle " of the day, excepting by following with a large body of cavalry (brought from the right) the " cavalry under the Earl of Uxbridge. This gave his lordship an opportunity of charging with the " 1st Life Guards, upon their *debouche* from the village of Genappe, upon which occasion his lord- " ship has declared himself to be well satisfied with that regiment."

The annexed plate represents the time when Buonaparte made a last but desperate effort with the Imperial Guards, under Marshal Ney, to force the British line near the farm of La Haye Sainte. To the right, near the top, is seen the Duke of Wellington with his staff; a little to the left is the house of Hougoumont on fire; a little further to the left is the Observatory from which Buonaparte viewed the progress of the battle; and at the extreme left is the village of La Belle Alliance.

It now becomes our duty to record one of the most brilliant victories that was ever gained by any troops, under any commander, in any part of the world; whether considered in its consequences, its duration, the consummate abilities of the chiefs on both sides, or the unconquerable determination of the British army. The French advanced with their whole line, when a most destructive and sanguinary contest took place. Repeated attempts were made by the enemy to force the right, centre, and left of the British army, but was each time driven back with severe loss. Repulsed at every point, they renewed the charge, and fresh troops were brought up at every fresh attempt. A more dreadful carnage was never before witnessed; 400 pieces of cannon and 200,000 muskets scattered death in every direction. These attempts were repeated from ten in the morning till seven in the evening; when the Duke of Wellington, finding himself in a situation, in consequence of the arrival of the Prussians under Prince Blücher, to become the assailant, ordered every division to advance and

W.Heath del.t T.Sutherland sculp.t

The CENTRE of the BRITISH ARMY in ACTION at the BATTLE of WATERLOO, June 18th 1815.

London Pub. Dec.r 1825 by J. Jenkins, 48 Strand

charge the enemy. Nothing could withstand the impetuosity of the army under his command; the enemy was obliged to retreat at every point in the utmost confusion, leaving behind him artillery, baggage, ammunition, in short, every thing that could impede his flight or be of the least service to an army. Such were the fruits of this glorious victory; a victory in which the determined ardour and courage of British troops surmounted every obstacle; a victory which eclipsed all their former exploits, and decided their superiority over those of any other nation. By it we have acquired the fame of having defeated the soldiers of a nation who had for nearly a quarter of a century prescribed limits to every state on the continent of Europe, and dictated terms in their very capitals to all its sovereigns. To the powerful and strenuous exertions made on this occasion, is owing the downfal of the greatest captain of the age, who was obliged to seek safety in flight; to leave the field of battle, the scene of all his glory, in possession of his enemies; to desert his capital, and seek for security on board a British man of war! It is with the most heartfelt exultation we reflect on this splendid achievement, and of the proof which it affords (if another were wanting), that the character and constitution of the British army are fully capable of maintaining unimpaired the lustre of the British name and the military glory of our ancestors.

"The position which I took up in front of Waterloo," continues his Grace, "crossed the "high roads from Charleroi and Nivelles, and had its right thrown back to a ravine near Merbe-"Braine, which was occupied, and its left extended to a height above the hamlet of Ter la Haye, "which was likewise occupied. In front of the right, centre, and near the Nivelles road, we occu-"pied the house and garden of Hougoumont, which covered the return of that flank; and in front "of the left centre, we occupied the farm of La Haye Sainte. By our left we communicated with "Marshal Prince Blücher, at Wavre, through Ohain; and the marshal had promised me, that, in "case we should be attacked, he would support me with one or more corps, as might be necessary.

"The enemy collected his army, with the exception of the 3d corps, which had been sent to "observe Marshal Blücher, on a range of heights in our front, in the course of the night of the "17th and yesterday morning; and at about ten o'clock he commenced a furious attack upon our "post at Hougoumont. I had occupied that post with a detachment from General Byng's brigade "of Guards, which was in a position in its rear; and it was for some time under the command of "Lieutenant-Colonel Macdonald, and afterwards of Colonel Home; and I am happy to add, that "it was maintained throughout the day with the utmost gallantry by these brave troops, notwith-"standing the repeated efforts of large bodies of the enemy to obtain possession of it.

" This attack upon the right of our centre was accompanied by a very heavy cannonade upon " our whole line, which was destined to support the repeated attacks of cavalry and infantry, occa- " sionally mixed, but sometimes separate, which were made upon it. In one of these, the enemy " carried the farm-house of La Haye Sainte, as the detachment of the light battalion of the legion " which occupied it had expended all its ammunition, and the enemy occupied the only communi- " cation there was with them.

" The enemy repeatedly charged our infantry with his cavalry; but these attacks were uniformly " unsuccessful, and they afforded opportunities to our cavalry to charge, in one of which Lord E. " Somerset's brigade, consisting of the Life Guards, Royal Horse Guards, and 1st Dragoon " Guards, highly distinguished themselves, as did that of Major-General Sir W. Ponsonby, having " taken many prisoners and an eagle.

" These attacks continued till about seven in the evening, when the enemy made a desperate " effort with the cavalry and infantry to force our left centre, near the farm of La Haye Sainte, " which, after a severe contest, was defeated; and having observed that the troops retired from the " attack in great confusion, and that the march of General Bülow's corps, by Frichemont upon " Planchenoit and La Belle Alliance, had begun to take effect, and as I could perceive the fire of " his cannon, and as Marshal Blücher had joined in person with a corps of his army to the left of " our line by Ohain, I determined to attack the enemy, and immediately advanced the whole line " of infantry, supported by the cavalry and artillery. The attack succeeded in every point; the " enemy was forced from his position on the heights, and fled in the utmost confusion, leaving " behind him, as far as I could judge, 150 pieces of cannon, with their ammunition, which fell " into our hands.

" I continued the pursuit till long after dark, and then discontinued it only on account of the " fatigue of our troops, who had been engaged during twelve hours, and because I found myself on " the same road with Marshal Blücher, who assured me of his intention to follow the enemy through- " out the night. He has sent me word this morning, that he had taken 60 pieces of cannon belonging " to the Imperial Guard, and several carriages, baggage, &c. belonging to Buonaparte, in Genappe.

" I purpose to move this morning upon Nivelles, and not to discontinue my operations.

" Your lordship will observe, that such a desperate action could not be fought, and such advan- " tages gained, without great loss; and I am sorry to add, that ours has been immense. In Lieu- " tenant-General Sir T. Picton, his Majesty has lost an officer who has frequently distinguished

" himself in his service; and he fell, gloriously leading his division to a charge with bayonets, by " which one of the most serious attacks made by the enemy was defeated.

" The Earl of Uxbridge, after having successfully got through this arduous day, received a " wound, by almost the last shot that was fired, which will, I am afraid, deprive his Majesty for some " time of his services. His Royal Highness the Prince of Orange distinguished himself by his gal- " lantry and conduct, till he received a wound from a musket-ball through the shoulder, which obliged " him to quit the field.

" It gives me the greatest satisfaction to assure your lordship, that the army never, upon any " former occasion, conducted itself better. The division of Guards, under Lieutenant-General " Cooke, who is severely wounded, and Major-Generals Maitland and Byng, set an example which " was followed by all; and there is no officer or description of troops which did not behave well. " I must, however, particularly mention Lieut.-Generals Sir H. Clinton and Baron C. Alten; Major- " Generals Adam, Sir C. Halkett, Sir J. Kempt, Sir D. Pack, Lambert, Lord E. Somerset, Sir W. " Ponsonby, Sir C. Grant, Sir H. Vivian, Sir O. Vandeleur, and Count Dornburg; I am also par- " ticularly indebted to Lord Hill for his assistance and conduct upon this, as upon all former occasions.

" The artillery and engineer departments were conducted much to my satisfaction by Colonel " Sir G. Wood and Colonel Smith; and I had every reason to be satisfied with the conduct of the " Adjutant-General Major-General Barnes, and of the Quarter-Master-General Colonel Delancy, " who was mortally wounded by a cannon-shot in the middle of the action. This officer is a serious " loss to his Majesty's service. I was likewise much indebted to Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Fitzroy " Somerset, and the officers composing my personal staff, who have suffered severely in this action. " Sir A. Gordon, who has died of his wounds, was a most promising officer, and is a severe loss to " his Majesty's service.

" I should not do justice to my feelings, or to Marshal Blücher and the Prussian army, if I did " not attribute the successful result of this arduous day to the cordial and timely assistance received " from them. The operation of General Bülow upon the enemy's flank was a most decisive one; " and even if I had not found myself in a situation to make the attack which produced the final " result, it would have forced the enemy to retire, if his attacks should have failed, and would have " prevented him from taking advantage of them, if they should unfortunately have succeeded.

" I send, with this dispatch, two eagles, taken by the troops in this action, which Major Percy " will have the honour of laying at the feet of his Royal Highness.

(Signed,) " WELLINGTON."

After the failure of the enemy's attempts upon Hougoumont (which was defended with the utmost bravery by the brigade of Guards under Major-General Byng), it became the object of Buonaparte to turn the left wing of the British army; to effect which the most desperate efforts were made. Sir T. Picton sustained this long and sanguinary contest with the most unshaken fortitude, and defeated every attempt of the enemy, by bringing the 32d, 33d, 44th, and 3d battalion Royal Scots, to the charge, till he received a musket-ball in his temple, which instantaneously deprived him of life.—See the annexed Plate. On the right is the 28th regiment under Sir P. Belson, who, in repelling the charges of the French cuirassiers, had four horses shot under him.

Extract of a Letter from the Duke of WELLINGTON *to Lord* BATHURST, *dated Gonasse, July* 4, 1815.

"Field-Marshal Blücher was strongly opposed by the enemy in taking the position on the left "of the Seine, which I reported in my dispatch of the 2d instant that he intended to take up on that "day, particularly on the heights of St. Cloud and St. Meudon; but the gallantry of the Prussian "troops, under General Ziethen, surmounted every obstacle, and they succeeded finally in esta- "blishing themselves on the heights of Meudon and in the village of Issy.

"The French attacked them again in Issy, at three o'clock in the morning of the 3d, but were "repulsed with considerable loss; and finding that Paris was then open on its most vulnerable side, "that a communication was opened between the two allied armies by a bridge which I had established "at Argenteuil, and that a British corps was likewise moving upon the left of the Seine towards the "Pont de Neuilly, the enemy sent to desire that the firing might cease on both sides the Seine, with "a view to the negociation, at the palace of St. Cloud, of a military convention between the armies, "under which the French army should evacuate Paris. Officers accordingly met on both sides at St. "Cloud, and terms were agreed upon last night, which have been ratified by me and Prince Blücher, "and by the Prince D'Echmuhl on the part of the French army. This convention decides all the mili- "tary questions at this moment existing here, and touches nothing political. General Lord Hill has "marched to take possession of the posts evacuated by agreement this day, and I propose to-morrow "to take possession of Montmartre.

(Signed,) "WELLINGTON."

On the 6th, the British and Prussian troops occupied the barriers of Paris, and on the 7th entered the city.

W.Heath del.r

T.Sutherland sculp.r

The LEFT WING of the BRITISH ARMY in ACTION at the BATTLE of WATERLOO June 18th 1815.

London Publd Decr 1 1815 by J.Jenkins. 48 Strand.

NAMES *of* BRITISH OFFICERS KILLED, WOUNDED, *and* MISSING, 16*th June*, 1815.

KILLED.—1st Guards, Ensign J. Lord Hay, Aide-de-Camp to General Maitland. 1st Guards, 2d batt. Lieut. T. Brown (Capt.); Ensign S. S. P. Barrington. 1st Guards, 3d batt. Lieut. E. Grose (Capt.) 1st Foot, Capt. W. Buckley; Lieuts. J. Armstrong and J. E. Oncill; Ensigns J. G. Kennedy, C. Graham, and A. Robertson. 32d Foot, Capt. E. Whitty. 33d Foot, Capt. J. Haigh; Lieuts. J. Boyce and A. Gore. 42d Foot, Lieut.-Col. Sir R. Macara, K. C. B.; Lieut. R. Gordon; Ensign W. Gerrard. 44th Foot, 2d batt. Lieut. W. Tomkins; Ensign P. Cooke. 69th Foot, 2d batt. Lieut. E. W. Whitwick. 79th Foot, 1st batt. Adj. J. Kynock. 92d Foot, Capt. W. Little; Lieut. J. J. Chisholm; Ensigns A. Becher and J. M. R. Macpherson; First Lieut. W. Lister.

WOUNDED.—General staff, Capt. H. G. Macleod, 35th Foot, D. A. Q. M. G.; Capt. J. Jessop (Major), 44th Foot, A. Q. M. G. severely; Capt. C. Smith (Major), 95th Foot, Brig.-Maj. severely (since dead); Capt. Langton, Acting A. D. C. to Sir T. Picton, slightly; Lieut. W. Haveloek, 43d Foot, A. D. C. to Maj.-Gen. Alten, slightly; Lieut. W. de Goebu, severely (since dead). Royal Artillery, K. G. L. Lieut. H. Hartmann, severely. 1st Guards, 2d batt. Maj. H. Askew (Col.) severely; Lieut. J. Simpson (Capt.) severely; Ensigns G. Fludyer and T. E. Croft, severely; 3d batt. Maj. Hon. W. Stewart (Col.), severely; Capt. Hon. H. G. Townsend (Lieut.-Col.), severely; Capt. W. Miller (Lieut.-Col.), severely (since dead); Lieuts. R. Adair and T. Streatfield (Capts.), severely; Ensign W. Barton, severely. Royal Scots, 3d batt. Capt. L. Arquimbeau (Maj.), slightly; Capt. H. Massey (Maj.), slightly; R. Dudgeon, severely; Lieuts. W. J. Rea, J. N. Ingram, and W. Clarke, severely; Lieuts. R. H. Scott and J. Symes, slightly; Lieut. J. Mann, severely; Lieuts. G. Stewart and J. Alstone, slightly; Adj. A. Cameron, severely. 28th Foot, Capts. W. Irving (Maj.) and J. Bowles, severely; Lieut. W. Irwin, severely; Lieut. J. Coen, slightly. 30th Foot, 2d batt. Lieut.-Col. A. Hamilton, severely; Lieut. P. Lockwood, severely. 32d Foot, Capt. W. H. Toole, slightly; Capt. J. Boyce, severely (since dead); Capts. T. Cassan and J. Crowe, severely; Capt. C. Wallet, slightly; Lieuts. H. W. Brookes, M. W. Meighen, S. H. Lawrence, slightly; Lieuts. G. Barr and J. Boase, severely; Lieut. H. Butterworth, slightly; Lieuts. J. Robinson, J. Fitzgerald, H. Quill, E. Stephens, severely; Lieut. T. Horan, slightly; Ensigns H. Metcalfe and J. Birtwhistle, slightly; Ensigns C. Dallas and A. Stewart, severely; Adj. D. Davis, slightly. 33d Foot, Maj. E. Parkinson, slightly; Capt. W. M'Intyre, slightly; Lieuts. J. Markland, J. G. Ogle, and J. Forlong, severely; Ensign J. Alderson, severely (right arm amputated); Ensign J. Howard, slightly. 42d Foot, Maj. R. H. Dick (Lieut.-Col.), severely; Capts. A. Menzies, G. Davison, D. M'Donald, D. M'Intosh, and R. Boyle, severely; Lieut. D. Chisholm, slightly; Lieut. D. Stewart, severely; Lieuts. D. M'Kenzie and H. A. Fraser, slightly; Lieuts. J. Malcolm and A. Dunbar, severely; Ensigns W. Frazer and A. L. Fraser, slightly; Adj. J. Young, slightly. 44th Foot, 2d batt. Lieut.-Col. J. M. Hamerton, slightly; Capts. A. Brugh, D. Power, W. Burney, and M. Faue, severely; Lieuts. R. Russell, R. Grier, and W. B. Strong, severely; Lieut. A. Campbell, slightly; Lieut. W. M. Herne, severely; Lieut. J. Burke, slightly; Ensigns J. Christie, B. Whitney, J. C. Webster, and A. Wilson, severely. 69th Foot, 2d batt. Capt. H. Linsey (Maj.), severely; Lieuts. B. Pigot, J. Stewart, and C. Busteed, severely. 73d Foot, 2d batt. Lieut. J. Acres, severely (since dead); Capt. J. Lloyd, severely; Ensign T. Deacon, severely; Ensign R. Heselridge, slightly. 79th Foot, 1st batt. Lieut.-Col. N. Douglas, severely; Majors A. Brown and D. Cameron (Lieut.-Col.), severely; Capts. T. Mylne and W. Marshal, severely; Capts. M. Fraser and W. Bruce, severely; Capt. J. Sinclair, severely (since dead); Capt. N. Campbell, slightly; Lieut. D. M'Phee, slightly; Lieuts. T. Brown, W. Maddock, W. Leaper, J. Fraser, and W. A. Riach, severely; Ensign J. Robertson, severely. 92d Foot, Lieut.-Col. J. Cameron (Col.), severely (since dead); Major J. Mitchell (Lieut.-Col.), severely; Capt. G. W. Holmes, D. Campbell, and W. C. Grant, severely; Lieuts. T. Hobbs and T. M'Intosh, severely; Lieut. R. Winchester, slightly; Lieut. R. M'Doncll, severely; Lieut. J. K. Ross, slightly; Lieuts. G. Logan, J. M'Kinlay, G. Mackie, A. M'Pherson, and E. Ross, severely; Licut. H. M'Innes, slightly; Ensign J. Bramwell, severely (right leg amputated); Ensign R. Logan, slightly; Ensigns A. M'Donald and R. Hewett, severely; Assist.-Surgeon J. Stewart, slightly. 95th Foot, 1st batt. First Lieuts. J. P. Gardiner and J. G. Fitzmorris, severely; First Lieut. Felix, slightly; Second Lieut. W. Shenley, severely. 79th Foot, 1st batt. Volunteer Cameron, severely.

MISSING.—79th Foot, 1st batt. Capt. R. M'Kay, severely wounded.

NAMES *of* BRITISH OFFICERS KILLED, WOUNDED, *and* MISSING, 17*th June*, 1815.

KILLED.—73d Foot, 2d batt. Lieut. W. Strahan.

WOUNDED.—1st Life Guards, Capt. J. Whale, slightly. 7th Hussars, Lieut. J. Gordon, severely. 11th Light Dragoons, J. S. Moore, severely.

MISSING.—General staff, Capt. A. Krauchenberg (retaken); 7th Hussars, Major E. Hodge, severely wounded; Capt. J. D. Elphinstone, severely wounded (retaken); Adj. Myers, severely wounded.

THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF

NAMES *of* BRITISH OFFICERS KILLED, WOUNDED, *and* MISSING, 18*th June*, 1815.

KILLED.—Gen. staff, Lieut.-Gen. Sir T. Picton, G. C. B.; Maj.-Gen. Sir W. Ponsonby, K. C. B.; Col. Baron C. Ompteda; Lieut.-Col. E. Currie, 90th Foot, A. A. Gen. Brigade Major staff, K. G. L. Capt. H. Weigman. General staff, Capt. Hon. W. Curzon, 69th Foot, D. A. A. G.; Capt. W. Crofton, 54th Foot, Brig.-Major; Capt. T. Reignolds (Maj.) 2d R. N. B. Dragoons, Brig.-Major; Capt. C. Ecles, 95th Foot, Brig.-Major; Capt. De Cloudt, K. G. L. 1st Life Guards, Major S. Ferrior (Lieut.-Col.), and Capt. M. Lind. 2d Life Guards, R. Fitzgerald (Lieut.-Col.). Royal Horse Guards (Blue), Major R. C. Packe. 1st Dragoon Guards, Capt. J. D. Bringhurst (Maj.), Capt. G. Battersby, and Adj. T. Shelver. 1st Royal Dragoons, Capt. E. C. Windsor, Lieut. C. Forster, Cornet J. C. Sykes, and Adj. T. Shipley. 2d or R. N. B. Dragoons, Lieut.-Col. J. J. Hamilton, Capt. G. L. Barnard, Lieut. Trotter, Cornets E. Westley, F. C. Kinchant, and L. Shuldham. 6th Dragoons, Adj. M. Cluskey. 10th Hussars, Major Hon. F. Howard and Lieut. G. Gunning. 11th Light Dragoons, Lieut. E. Phillips. 12th Light Dragoons, Lieut. L. J. Bertie and Cornet J. E. Lockhart. 13th Light Dragoons, Capt. J. Gubbins. 15th Hussars, Major E. Griffith and Lieut. I. Sherwood. 16th Light Dragoons, Capt. J. P. Buchanan and Cornet A. Hay. 1st Light Dragoons, K. G. L. Capt. F. Peters, and Lieuts. C. F. Sevetzon and Otto Kuhlmann. 2d Light Dragoons, K. G. L. Capt. F. B. Bulow and Cornet H. Drangmeister. 3d Hussars, K. G. L. Capts. A. Kerssenbruh and G. Jansen, Cornet W. Deickmann, and Adj. H. Bruggeurann. Royal Artillery, Capts. F. Ramsay and R. M. Cairnes (Majors), Capts. G. Beane and S. Bolton. Royal Artillery, K. G. L. Lieut. Detlef de Schulzen. 1st Guards, 2d batt. Sir F. D'Oyley (Lieut.-Col.). 1st Guards, 3d batt. Capts. E. Stables (Lieut.-Col.), and C. Thomas (Lieut.-Col.); Ensign E. Pardoe. Coldstream Guards, 2d batt. Lieut. J. L. Blackman. 3d Guards, 2d batt. Lieuts. Hon. H. Forbes (Capt.), T. Crawford (Capt.), and J. Ashton (Capt.). 1st Foot, 3d batt. Lieut. W. Young and Ensign W. Anderson. 23d Foot, 1st batt. Capts. J. Hawtyn (Maj.), C. Joliffe, and T. Farmer; Lieut. G. Fensham. 27th Foot, 1st batt. Capt. G. Holmes, Ensign S. Ireland. 28th Foot, Capt. W. Meacham. 30th Foot, 2d batt. Major J. W. Chambers, Capt. A. M'Nabb, Lieuts. H. Beere and E. Prendergast, Ensigns J. James and J. Bullen. 33d Foot, Lieuts. R. H. Buck and J. Hart. 40th Foot, 1st batt. Major A. R. Heyland, Capt. W. Fisher. 52d Foot, Ensign W. Nettles. 69th Foot, Lieut.-Col. C. Morice (Col.), Capts. B. Hobhouse and R. Blackwood. 71st Foot, Ensign J. Todd. 73d Foot, Capts. A. Robertson and J. Kennedy, Lieut. M. Hullis, Ensigns S. Lowe and C. Page. 79th Foot, 1st batt. Lieuts. D. M'Pherson and E. Kennedy. 95th Foot, 1st batt. First Lieut. E. D. Johnstone. 1st Light batt. K. G. L. Capts. P. Holzermann, H. Marschalk, and A. Goeben, Lieut. A. Albert. 2d Batt. K. G. L. Capts. A. Bosweil (Maj.) and W. Schaumann, Ensign F. Robertson. 1st Line batt. K. G. L. Capt. C. Holle. 2d Line batt. K. G. L. Capt. G. Tibe. 3d Line batt. K. G. L. Capt. F. Didel. 4th Line batt. K. G. L. Ensign F. Cronhelm. 5th Line batt. K. G. L. Capt. C. Wurmb, Adj. L. Schuck. 8th Line batt. K. G. L. Capts. W. Voigt and T. Westernhagen, Lieut. W. Mahrenholz.

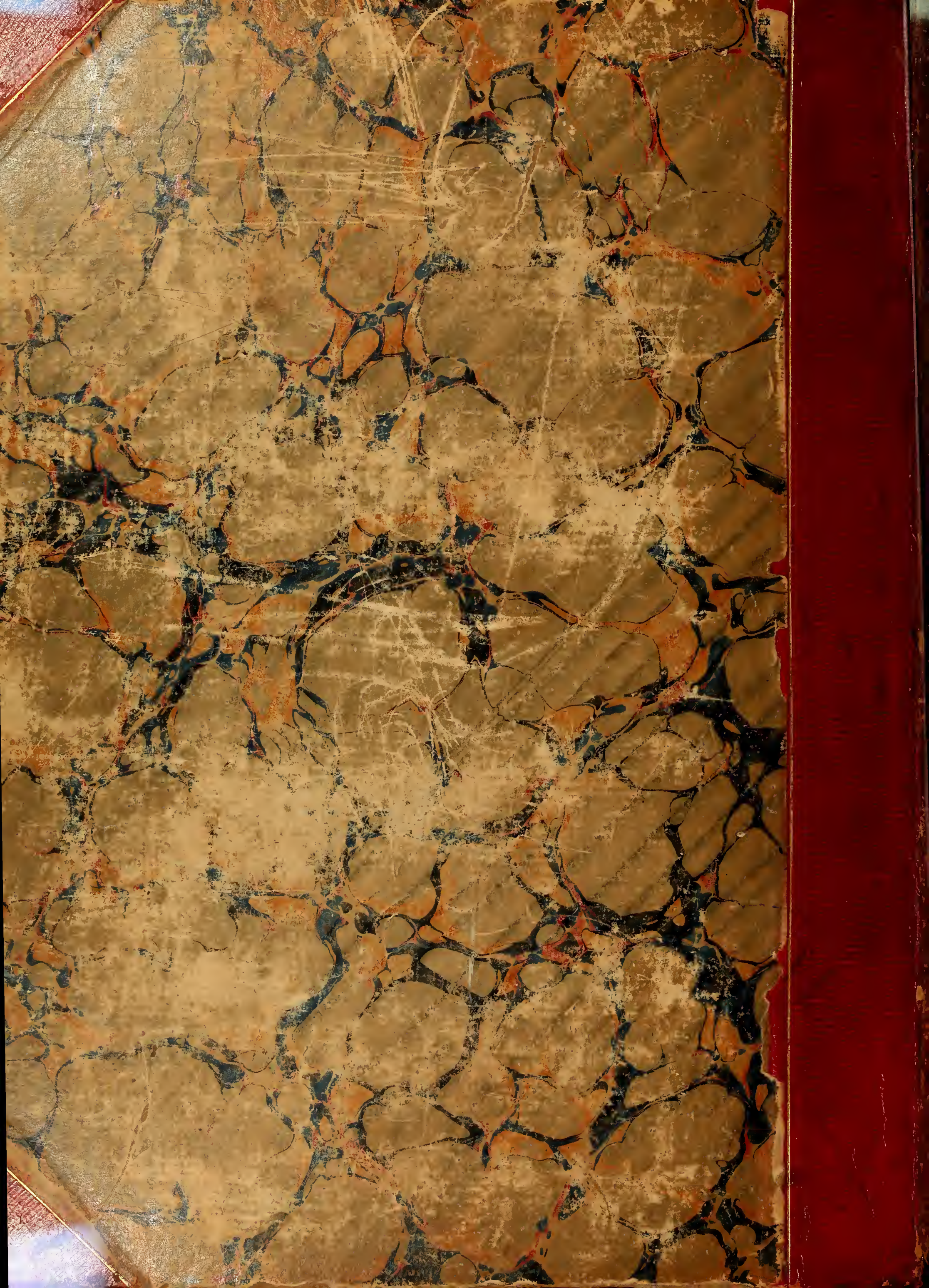
WOUNDED.—General staff, Gen. H. R. H. the Prince of Orange, G. C. B. severely; Lieut.-Gen. the Earl of Uxbridge, G. C. B. severely (right leg amputated); Lieut.-Gen. Sir C. Alten, K. C. B. severely; Major-Gen. G. Cooke, severely (left arm amputated); Major-Gen. Sir E. Barnes, K. C. B. severely; Major-Gen. F. Adams, severely; Major-Gen. Sir J. Kempt, K. C. B. slightly; Major-Gen. Sir C. Halket, K. C. B. severely; Major-Gen. Sir W. Doernberg, K. C. B. severely; Major-Gen. Sir D. Pack, K. C. B. slightly; Col. C. Duplat, severely (since dead); Col. Sir J. Elley, K. C. B. Royal Horse Guards (Blue), D. A. G. severely. Permanent staff, Col. Sir W. Delancy, K. C. B. D. Q. M. G. severely (since dead). General staff, Lieut.-Col. Sir H. Bradford, K. C. B. 1st Guards, A. Q. M. G. severely; Lieut.-Col. Hon. A. Abercrombie, Coldstream Guards, A. Q. M. G. slightly. Unattached, Lieut.-Col. J. Waters, A. A. G. slightly. General staff, Lieut.-Col. Sir H. Berkeley, K. C. B. 35th foot, A. A. G. severely; Lieut.-Col. Sir A. Gordon, K. C. B. 3d Guards, A. D. C. to his Grace the Duke of Wellington, severely (since dead); Lieut.-Col. C. Fox Canning, A. D. C. to his Grace the Duke of Wellington, severely (since dead); Major Hon. G. Dawson, A. Q. M. G. slightly; Major C. Beckwith, 95th foot, A. Q. M. G. severely; Major A. Hamilton, 4th West India regt. A. D. C. to Major-Gen. Sir E. Barnes, slightly; Major L'Estrange, 71st foot, A. D. C. to Major-Gen. Sir D. Pack, severely (since dead); Capt. Hon. E. S. Erskine, 60th foot, D. A. A. G. severely (left arm amputated); Capt. E. Fitzgerald, 25th foot, D. A. Q. M. G. slightly; Capt. T. Hunter Blair (Major), 91st foot, Brigade Major, severely; Capt. G. de Eureur, staff, K. G. L. severely; Capt. T. Noel Harris, half-pay, severely (right arm amputated); Capt. H. Baines, royal artillery, slightly; Capt. W. Stothert, 3d Guards, severely (since dead); Capt. O. Bridgman, 1st Guards, A. D. C. to Lord Hill, slightly; Capt. H. Dumaresq, 9th foot, A. D. C. to Major-Gen. Byng, severely; Capt. W. Moray, Extra A. D. C. to Major-Gen. Grant, severely; Lieut. R. Mansfield, 15th hussars, A. D. C. to Major-Gen. Grant, slightly; Lieut. J. Rook, half-pay, Extra A. D. C. to H. R. H. the Prince of Orange, slightly; Lieut. J. H. Hamilton, 46th foot, D. A. A. G. slightly; Major W. Thornhill, 7th hussars, A. D. C. to Lieut.-Gen. the Earl of Uxbridge, severely; Capt. T. Wildman, 7th hussars, A. D. C. to Lieut.-Gen. the Earl of Uxbridge, slightly; Capt. J. J. Fraser, 7th Hussars, A. D. C. to Lieut.-Gen. the Earl of Uxbridge, slightly; Lieut. H. Seymour, 18th hussars, A. D. C. to Lieut.-Gen. the Earl of Ux-

bridge, slightly. 1st Life Guards, Capt. E. Kelly, Cornets W. Richardson and S. Cox, severely. Royal regt. Horse Guards (Blue), Lieut.-Col. Sir R. C. Hill, severely; Lieut.-Col. Clement Hill, slightly; Lieuts. W. C. Shaw and E. W. Bouverie, slightly. 1st Dragoon Guards, Capt. M. Turner, severely; Capt. J. F. Naylor, slightly; Capt. J. P. Sweney, severely; Lieut. W. D. Irvine, slightly. 1st (Royal) Dragoons, Capt. C. E. Radcliffe (M.), severely; Capt. A. R. Clarke, Lieuts. G. Gunning, and Sig. Trafford, slightly; T. R. Keily, severely; Sam. Wyndowe, slightly; C. Ommany, severely; S. Goodenough and C. Blois, slightly. 2d (R. N. B.) Dragoons, Majors J. B. Clarke (Lieut.-Col.), severely, and J. P. Hankin, (Lieut.-Col.), slightly; Capts. J. Poole (Major) and R. Vernon, severely; Lieuts. J. Mills, slightly, F. Stupart, J. Carruthers, severely (since dead), and C. Wyndham, severely. 6th Dragoons, Lieut.-Col. Muter (Col.), slightly; Major F. S. Miller (Lieut.-Col.), Capts. W. F. Brown, and Hon. S. Douglas, Lieut. A. Hassard, severely. 7th Hussars, Capts. T. W. Robins, W. Vernor, and P. A. Heyliger, Lieuts. R. Douglas, E. Peters, and R. Beattie, severely. 10th Hussars, Lieut.-Col. G. Quentin (Col.), severely; Capt. J. Grey, slightly; Capts. J. Gurwood and C. Wood, Lieuts. R. Arnold and A. Bacon, severely. 11th Light Dragoons, Capt. J. A. Schreiber, slightly; Lieuts. F. Wood, severely, R. Coles, slightly, and R. Milligan, severely. 12th Light Dragoons, Lieut.-Col. Hon. F. C. Ponsonby (Col.) and Capt. E. Sandys, severely; Lieut. W. H. Dowbeggen, slightly. 13th Light Dragoons, Lieut.-Col. S. Boyce, Capts. J. Doherty, G. Doherty, and C. Bowers, slightly; Lieut. J. Gale, severely (since dead); Lieut. J. Pymm, severely (since dead); Lieuts. J. H. Irwin, J. Mill, and G. H. Pack, slightly. 15th Hussars, Lieut.-Col. Leighton Dalrymple, severely (leg amputated); Capt. J. Thackwell, severely (arm amputated); Capt. J. R. Whiteford and Lieut. W. Byam, severely; Lieuts. E. Byam and G. A. Dawkins, slightly; Lieut. H. Buckley, severely (since dead). 16th Light Dragoons, Lieut.-Col. J. Hay, severely; Capt. R. Weyland and Lieut. W. Osten, slightly; Lieut. N. D. Crichton, severely. 18th Hussars, Lieut. C. Hesse and Adj. H. Duperiere, severely. 23d Light Dragoons, Major J. M. Cutcliffe, severely; Capt. C. W. Dance, slightly; Capt. T. Gerrard (Major) and Lieut. T. B. Wall, severely; Lieut. B. Disney, slightly. 1st Light Dragoons, King's German Legion, Lieut.-Col. J. Bulow, severely; Major A. Reitzenstein, slightly; Capt. B. Bothmer, severely; Capts. P. Sichart and G. Hattorf, slightly; Lieut. O. Hammerstain, severely; Lieuts. W. Mackenzie and H. Bosse, slightly; Cornets S. Le Vanne and Tritton, severely; Adj. W. Tricke, slightly. 2d Light Dragoons, K. G. L. Lieut.-Cols. C. de Jonquires and C. Maydell, slightly; Capt. T. Harling, Lieut. H. H. C. Ritter, and Cornet F. Loveny, severely. 1st Hussars, K. G. L. Lieut. G. Baring, slightly. 3d Hussars, K. G. L. Lieut.-Col. L. Meyer, severely; Capts. Q. Goeben and W. Schuchen, slightly; Lieuts. H. True and C. Ochlkers, severely; Cornet F. Floyer, slightly; Cornets C. Dassel and H. Hodenberg, severely. Royal Artillery, British, Major W. Lloyde, Capts. C. Napier, and J. Parker (Major), severely (leg amputated); Capts. R. Bull (Major), E. C. Whinyates, C. C. Dansey, R. Macdonald, and W. Webber, slightly. Royal Artillery, K. G. L. Capts. A. Sympher, slightly, W. Brann, severely. Royal Artillery, British, T. F. Strangeways, slightly; Lieut. W. L. Brereton, severely; W. L. Robe, severely (since dead); Lieut. W. Smith, slightly; Lieut. M. Cromie, severely (both legs amputated); Lieut. H. Foster, severely; Lieuts. D. Crawford and J. Day, slightly; Lieuts. C. Spearman, F. Manners (since dead), T. Hervey (right arm amputated), and W. Poole, severely. Royal Artillery, K. G. L. Lieuts. L. Erythropel and L. Heise, severely. Royal Engineers, Lieut. J. W. Pringle, slightly. Royal Staff corps, Capt. T. Wright, slightly; Lieut. G. D. Hall, severely. 1st Guards, 2d batt. Capts. R. H. Cooke (Lieut.-Col.) and W. H. Milnes (Lieut.-Col.), severely (since dead); Lieuts. F. Luttrell (Capt.) and S. W. Burgess (Capt.), severely; Ensign H. Lascelles, slightly. 1st Guards, 3d batt. Capts. H. D'Oyley (Lieut.-Col.), severely; G. Fead (Lieut.-Col.), slightly; Lieut. Hon. R. Clements (Capt.), severely; Lieut. C. P. Ellis (Capt.), slightly; Ensigns R. Batty, slightly; R. Bruce, severely. Coldstream Guards, 2d batt. Capts. D. M'Kinnon (Lieut.-Col.) slightly; H. Wyndham (Lieut.-Col.), severely; Lieuts. E. Sumner and Hon. R. Moore, severely; Ensigns H. F. Griffiths, severely; J. Montague, slightly; H. Vane, severely. 3d Guards, 2d batt. Capts. C. Dashwood, severely; E. Bowater and C. West, slightly; Lieuts. R. B. Hesketh, slightly; G. Evelyn, H. Montgomerie, Ensigns C. Lake, D. Beard, and C. Simpson, severely (since dead). 1st Foot, 3d batt. Major C. Campbell, severely; Capts. L. Arguimbau, slightly; R. M'Donald and H. Massey, severely; Lieuts. A. Morrison, G. Lane, J. F. Miller, and W. Dobbs, severely; R. H. Scott and J. L. Black, slightly; Ensigns T. Stevens and J. M'Kay, slightly; L. M. Cooper, severely; Quarter-Master T. Griffiths, slightly. 4th Foot, 1st batt. Capts. G. D. Wilson and J. C. Edgill, slightly; Lieuts. J. Brown, G. Smith, H. Boyd, and W. Squires, severely; R. Gerard, slightly; Ensign W. M. Mathews, slightly; Adj. W. M. Richardson, severely. 14th Foot, 3d batt. Ensign A. Cooper, slightly. 23d Foot, 1st batt. Lieut.-Col. Sir H. W. Ellis, K. C. B. severely (since dead); Major J. H. E. Hill, severely; Capt. H. Johnson, slightly; Lieuts. W. A. Griffiths, severely; J. Clyde and R. D. Sidley, slightly. 27th Foot, 1st batt. Capts. J. Hare, slightly; J. Tucker, severely; Lieuts. G. M'Donald, W. Henderson, R. Handcock, W. Fortescue, T. Craddock, E. W. Drew, C. Manly, and J. Millar, severely; Ensigns T. Smith, severely; J. Ditmas, slightly; E. Handcock, severely. 28th Foot, Major R. Nixon, severely; Capts. R. Llewellyn, severely; R. Kelly, slightly; T. English, W. F. Wilkinson, R.

P. Gilbert, H. Hillyard, C. B. Carruthers, and J. T. Clarke, severely; J. W. Shelton and J. Deares, slightly; G. Ingram, severely (since dead); Ensign J. Mountsteven, severely; Adj. T. Bridgland, slightly. 30th Foot, Majors W. Bayley and C. A. Vigereux, severely; Capt. A. Gore, slightly; Lieuts. R. C. Elliot, slightly; J. Rumby and J. Pratt, severely; R. Hughes, T. Moneypenny, R. Daniel, and J. Roe (2.), slightly; Lieut. W. O. Warren, severely; Adj. M. Andrews, slightly. 32d Foot, Capt. H. Harrison, severely; Lieuts. T. Rosslewin and J. Colthurst, slightly; T. Horan and J. Jagoe, severely; Ensigns J. M'Conchy, J. Britwhistle, and W. Bennett, severely; Adj. D. Davies, severely. 33d Foot, Capts. C. Knight and J. M. Harty, slightly; Lieuts. T. Reid, R. Westmore, S. Pagan, T. Haight, and J. Cameron, severely (since dead); Ensigns W. Bain and — Drury, severely; Adj. W. Thain, slightly. 40th Foot, Capts. C. Ellis and J. H. Barnett, severely; Lieuts. R. Moore, J. Mill, and J. Anthony, severely; J. Campbell, slightly; Hon. M. Brown, severely; J. Robb, slightly; Ensigns F. Ford and J. Clarke, severely. 42d Foot, Capt. M. M'Pherson, slightly; Lieuts. J. Orr and G. G. Munro, severely; H. A. Fraser and J. Brander, slightly; Quarter-Master D. M'Intosh, slightly. 44th Foot, Major G. O'Mealy, slightly; Lieut. J. Burke, severely; Adj. T. M'Cann, severely. 51st Foot, Capt. S. Beardesley, severely; Lieut. C. W. Tyndale, slightly. 52d Foot, Major C. Rowan, slightly; Capts. C. Diggle and J. F. Love, severely; Lieuts. C. Dawson, M. Anderson (left leg amputated), G. Campbell, and T. Cottingham, severely; Adj. J. Winterbottom, severely. 69th Foot, Capt. L. Watson, Ensigns H. Anderson and E. Hodder, severely. 71st Foot, 1st batt. Lieut.-Col. T. Reynell, slightly; Major A. Jones, severely; Capts. D. Campbell, slightly; W. A. Grant and J. Henderson, severely; C. Johnson, slightly; Lieuts. J. Barralier, slightly; J. R. Elwes (since dead), R. Lind, and R. Lawe, severely; C. Lewin, J. Roberts, and J. Coote, slightly; Adj. W. Anderson, slightly. 73d Foot, Lieut.-Col. W. G. Harris, severely; Major A. M'Lean, severely; Capts. H. Coane, W. Wharton, and J. Garland, severely; Lieuts. J. M'Connel, T. Reynolds, and D. Browne (left arm amputated), severely; Ensigns W. M'Bean, severely; C. Eastwood, slightly; G. Bridge, severely; Adj. P. Hay, severely. 79th Foot, Capts. J. Campbell, N. Campbell, and J. Cameron (since dead), severely; Lieuts J. Powling, D. Cameron, and E. Cameron, severely; A. Cameron, C. M'Arthur, and A. Forbes, Ensigns J. Nash and A. S. Crauforde, slightly. 92d Foot, Capts. P. Wilkie and A. Ferrier, slightly; Lieuts. R. Winchester and D. M'Donald, severely; J. K. Ross, slightly; J. Hope, severely. 95th Foot, 1st batt. Lieut.-Col. Sir A. F. Bernard, K. C. B. slightly; Major A. Cameron, severely; Capts. E. Chawner and W. Johnstone, 1st Lieuts. J. Malloy, J. Gardiner, G. Simmons, and J. Stillwell (since dead), severely; 2d Lieuts. A. Stewart, J. Wright, and J. Church, severely. 95th Foot, 2d batt. Majors A. G. Norcott and G. Wilkins, severely; Capts. G. Miller and J. M'Culloch (left arm amputated), severely; Lieuts. W. Humbly and E. Coxon, severely; D. Cameron, R. Cochrane, and J. Fry, slightly; J. Ridgway, J. Lynam, R. Eyre, and J. Walsh, severely; V. Webb, slightly. 95th Foot, 3d batt. Major J. Ross, severely; Capt. J. Fullerton, severely; 1st Lieuts. J. T. Worsley and G. H. Shenley, severely. 1st Light batt. K. G. L. Major H. Bussche severely (right arm amputated); Capt. F. Gilsa, severely; Lieuts. C. Heise and K. Wolrabe, severely; A. Koster, slightly; H. Leonhart, severely; Ensigns A. Gentzkow, slightly; C. Behne and A. Heise, severely. 2d Light batt. K. G. L. Lieuts. F. Kessler, severely; G. Meyer, slightly; O. Luidam and B. Reifkugel, severely; M. Jobin and T. Carrey, slightly; G. D. Grame, slightly; Ensign G. Franck, severely; Adj. D. Timmann, severely. 1st Line batt. K. G. L. Major W. Robertson, severely; Capts. Gerlach and Schlutter, severely; Lieuts. A. Muller and H. Wilding, severely; Ensign H. Lucken, severely; Adj. F. Schnath, severely. 2d Line batt. K. G. L. Capt. F. Puregold, severely; Lieut. C. Decken, severely. 3d Line batt. K. G. L. Major A. Boden, severely; Lieuts. F. Jansen and F. Leschen, severely; A. Kuckuck and E. Kuckuck, slightly. 4th Line batt. K. G. L. Major G. Chuden, severely (since dead); Capt. F. Heise, slightly; Lieuts. C. Both and A. Langworth, slightly; W. L. de la Farque, severely; Ensign A. Oppuhn, slightly; Adj. A. Hartwig, severely. 5th Line batt. K. G. L. Capt. F. Sander, severely; Lieuts. C. Berger, severely; G. Klingsohr, severely. 8th Line batt. K. G. L. Capt. C. Rougemont, severely; Lieut. C. Sadler, slightly; Ensign W. Mareau, severely; Adj. T. Brinmann, severely. 3d Batt. Royal Scots, Volunteer R. Blacklin, slightly. 95th Foot, 1st batt. Volunteer C. Smith, slightly.

Missing.—Staff, K. G. L. Capt. C. D. Bobers. General staff, Lieut. E. Gerstlacher, 3d hussars, K. G. L. D. A. A. G. wounded. 2d Life Guards, Lieut. S. Weymouth. Royal Horse Guards (Blue), Capt. J. Thoyts. 1st Dragoon Guards, Lieut.-Col. W. Fuller, severely wounded; Capt. H. Graham; Lieut. F. Brooke, severely wounded; Cornet Hon. H. B. Bernard. 1st Dragoons, Cornet R. Magniac. 6th Dragoons, Lieut. P. Ruffo. 23d Light dragoons, Lieut. S. Coxon. 2d Light batt. K. G. L. Capt. E. Holzermann, wounded.

(Signed,) JOHN WATERS, Lieut.-Col. and A. A. G.

THE END.

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